VASSACITUS.

VOL. LXV. NO. 25.

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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1906.

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOCE AGRIOUTIAL OF AGRIOUTIAL netal Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUR. CO. Publishers and Proprietors.

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At particular the property of th

midence from practical farmers, giving the of their experience, is solicited. Letter be signed with the writer's real name, in full, will be printed or not, as the writer may

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mall matter.

Good Farming with Ten Acres.

My farm is but 93 acres by actual measurement, and I find it a pretty big farm at times, too, so much so that during the last times, too, so much so that during the last few years of the scarcity of labor I have had to work a little harder than I really wanted to. Do not think to escape work on a small farm, simply because the work must be better done in all its details, and thus our profits are increased accordingly.

BEGIN SMALL. There are probably many people situated just as I was and cannot afford to buy and equip a large farm, for indeed it takes and equip a large farm, for indeed it takes a small fortune today to buy, stock and equip a large farm, but they could start a nice, little, comfortable home for themselves and family with what capital they have at hand, and not be obliged to carry a mortgage all their lives. I know of many who went so heavily in debt at the outset that they are only able to keep up the inc. who went so heavily in debt at the outset that they are only able to keep up the interest year by year. This I call slavery. All such, if really they must have a large farm, would do much better on the fertile, cut-over lands of northern Wisconsin, that can be had cheap, and from which they could in a few years own a home from incumbrances.

such make the venture, only to find that they know nothing about the business of intense agriculture and thus they fail utterly. It takes time, years of time, to become prosperous in any business.

SMALL BUT GOOD FARM.

Several years ago my whole possessions were about \$1300. I had farmed for others all my life, supported a family and saved the above amount, and came to the conclusion that I would own some land, that henceforth I would be my own boss, so I began to look for a location. I realized that location had a great deal to do with the kind of farming I would be obliged to follow. Land at that time was worth close to \$100 per acre in this vicinity, so my hearers \$100 per acre in this vicinity, so my hearers can easily see that my capital would not go far towards starting even a ten-acre farm, but I purchased 9½ acre at \$100 per acre, leaving me but \$350 to build dwelling house, poultry buildings, buy fruit stock, berry plants, etc. I could see but one course to follow, and that was to mortgage my prospective home, which I did at \$800. This, with what I had left from the original capital, enabled me to build a dwelling, poultry buildings, etc.; but right here another problem con-fronted me. What was I to live on while waiting for my farm to produce? I had given up working for others; my investment needed all my time and to neglect it meant loss. I was obliged to give a second mortgage of \$500, making my total indebt-edness \$1300, but I was not discouraged. Located as I was, near one of the best markets, I knew that a few good crops would clear all indebtedness, and they did. In just five years I was out of debt. I could have cleared it up sooner had it not happened that I started in business just as the panie of '93 was sweeping the country and prices were not what they have been since for poultry and fruit products.

LOCATION OF THE SMALL FARM IMPOR-TANT.

Location must be considered. Because a good deal of shipping must be done to and from such a plant, it is the part of wisdom to locate as near a shipping station as possible. If poultry is to be made the backbone of the enterprise, as it is with me, the land should alone to the control of the state of t should slope to the south, or, still better, southeast, so as to eatch the early morning rays of "Old Sol," Poultry and froit estatily make a splendid combination, running the fruit as an adjunct to the poultry, managing the managing the poultry so that the major portion of our crop is placed on the market in winter and early spring. In fact, I never recommend poultry from any other standpoint. Have a small brood house, so that a size let at that a nice lot of winter broilers can be put-upon the market in early spring. The same brood house can be used to get out our spring stock from which to select our next winter's layers and yearlings to be sold in June, while prices are high, and to get them out of the way of growing pullets as well as to lighten up on the labor problem. POULTRY AND PROVIE.M.

The growing pullets should be so colo- about one-half ton of plighters in nized that they have the run of the land, mixed fortilizer is used. The home

thereby getting three crops from the same land each year, and a very efficient way of ridding the fruit plants of insects, carculfo, etc., distributing the fertility as they go from the detached colony houses. The manner is taken directly to the tree and cane plants, and spread where it at once becomes available, and is one of the best fortilisets become for fruit fertilisers known for fruit.

fertilisers known for fruit.

LIVE STOCE ON FRUIT FARM.

A stable should be built to accommodate not less than three cows and a horse or two. I hear some say, why keep so many cows on such a small farm? I do not do it because there is any considerable amount of money derived directly from dairying, but to get a large amount of good manure to grow fruit, and the milk comes in so nicelyfor the poultry. In fact, my way of managing poultry demands milk, so if I can pretty nearly sell butter enough to pay for the keeping of the cows I get the manure and milk for my labor. But if one can locate near a city where they can get plenty of manure and can also get plenty of milk for the poultry, it would not be advisable to keep too many cows. At present I am buying food for six head of stock, and consider my money well invested.

ONE OF THE SECRETS.

ONE OF THE SECRETS.

I consider one of the secrets of my success in growing small fruits attributable to the liberal use of stable manure. By this method of running a small farm a revenue is coming in at all seasons of the year. It is much safer to follow mixed farming, even in a small way, for we have seasons that are unfavorable to certain kinds of crops, and it is well to have something else upon which to rely for an income. I find poultry the surest and safest of all my undertakings. No matter what the season; a full crop can be relied upon. It requires experience, however, to succeed with fowls, especially the winter egg business. No one should jump into the business and expect to make money from the outset. ONE OF THE SECRETS.

A TEN-ACRE FARM, rightly managed, will bring a good living, including the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. This I have fully demonstrated, and what I have done others can do.—C. E. Matteson.

In the Potato Country. VII.

could in a lew years own a money from it.

All people have not the aptitude to follow intense farming, for, as I said before, it requires some degree of science and skill to manage even a small farm, but by beginning small and growing up with your business as I did, and by study, work and careful attention to details as one progresses, there is no need of failure.

Many city people long to operate a small farm, to raise poultry, fruit, etc. Many such make the venture, only to find that of the Aroostook County forms.

"THE POTATO is about the only each crop," said Mr. Young, "that we can raise here. We are only about twelve hours from Boston, and a letter put in the office at six o'clock is delivered in Boston next morning before business hours, so that the dealer finds it on his desk when he goes to his office. So we are able to keep well in touch with the we are able to keep well in touch with the markets. The dealers know the leading markets. The dealers know the leading growers up this way, and whenever they want potatoes they write to us and keep themselves informed as to how many potatoes there are for sale and make offers when they want to buy. We get many letters every day on this subject. We also get the daily Produce Exchange Report and take the various farm papers to keep us informed of the general market situation."

BUYING AND SELLING.

Mr. Young, it should be said, is a buyer as well as a grower, and hence receives more correspondence than the average farmer. He has large potato houses, one of which is shown in the illustration, and buys potatoes from his neighbors when he thinks the market prospects warrant an advance in price. The price paid is that current in Boston, less the freight and a charge for handling. The profits of the buyer depend on the course of the market. Sometimes he loses money, but if his judgment and good fortune favor he makes a profit when figures begin to advance. As a rule there is some advance in price immediately after the digging season, and the buyer has a good chance of making something for his trouble. Some years there is a later decline, and perhaps a serious loss for the holder. Some of the larger growers and it best, taking one year with another, to sell direct from the field, thus avoiding all extra expense. Potatoes can be marketed at less cost at that time than at any other.

Like other Arocstook growers Mr. Young BUYING AND SELLING.

other.

Like other Arcostook growers Mr. Young plows the land the fell before, and in the spring it is harrowed repeatedly and the soil fined. The harrowing and the after cultivation make the earth a powdery mass by midsummer, a perfect potato bed, which admits rapid growth of roots and becomes a most valuable store of locked-up plant food.

THE SEED POTATORS are of medium size and are out lengthwithe smaller once one to two and the lar once twice or more. The end eyes are sen the pieces. Those pieces which have end eyes will grow only those eyes and others will not start, but if there are no eyes the others will push out spreuts, will however, start a little later than the outs. Cuttling the seed is a part of the which cannot be done satisfactorily by kind of machine or implement, as gjudgment is needed in handling the periods of different shape and size. Two three eyes to a piece is enough. bout one-helf ton of high

ures, it is found, will not spread is the potato planter, although the home mixture will answer for planting grain, etc. On this farm the Aspinwall planter is used, a machine which does rapid work, but sometimes skips hills. There is another machine which does not skip hills, but requires an extra man to go behind and feed out the seed, so that opinion is divided between the two leading machines, the question being whether the avoidance of skipped hills is worth the extra labor required by the other machine.

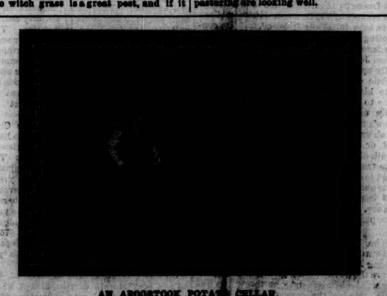
BEFORE THE POTATORS ARE UP

pulred by the other machine.

BEFORE THE POTATOES ARE UP
they are gone over with a horse hoe, the
blade set so as to throw the dirt over the
row. A week later the horse hoe is sent
over the rows again with the blade slanted
he other way, so as to throw the dirt
away. This process being repeated about
eight times through the season destroys
the small weeds every time. If the field is
worked when it ought to be worked weeds
get no start. "I should like to cultivate
every day," said Mr. Young, "but we have
to compromise by cultivating as often as we
can. The only difficulty with the weeds is
an occasional patch of witch grass or couch
grass, which the horse hoe will not kill out,
and these weeds must be killed by hand.
The witch grass is a great post, and if it

Apple decisives have blossowed quite freely, and there should be at least a mederate supply of fruit. The gardens where well came for are looking well, and they should not be neglected in the busy work upon the farm.

Franklin County, Vt.



green, using the four-row sprayer in common use throughout this section, and the spraying is repeated frequently at the time when blight usually appears in order to prevent attacks of the disease. The stop is dug with a potato digger, usually the Hoover, although other varieties are used to some extent. From the field the crop is carted to the potato houses at the station. Most of the farmers use barrels for transportation, taking the old barrels in which fertilizer is shipped. At the potato house the barrels are emptied into hins or perhaps directly into the ears and the barrels taken back. A wagon with body set very low between the whoels is in common use, making the handling of the potatoes as easy as possible. When the potatoes are shipped to New York they are usually bagged, a work which is done by the buyers at the potato houses.

If the farmer does not sell his crop from the field he carts it from the field to his own

If the farmer does not sell his crop from the field he carts it from the field to his own storehouse, which is usually dug into a side hill, although sometimes a building entirely above ground is used. The filmstration ahows the outside appearance and interior of Mr. Young's farm storehouse. Sometimes the grower reaps large profits by holding his crop until spring. The present season is an example, when the spring price was much higher than at any other time. But the profits must be considered in the light of the heavy extra expenses of storing and handling the crop and the necessary shrinkage from long keeping.

Mixed Outlook in Vermont.

Some mowing fields are looking very well, Indeed, but more are in a bad condition. The grass is thin in stand and in many places it was nearly killed out. The needed rains have come and these will greatly help where the conditions will admit. As the barns on meet of the farms are empty, notwithstanding last year's heavy crop of hay, there is some anxiety as to the future. The early gown crops are growing nicely, but the seeding has been greatly delayed on account of the wetness of the land and is not at this time all completed. This will bring the cultivation of the crops and haying on most farms into too close preximity for the most estimatory work.

The season has been unfavorable for

The Culture of Squash.

Grown in garden or field the squash is a heavy feeder, and must have an abundance of fertilizer to do well. It prefers, also, a sandy soil which, to keep the under surface moist, should be underdrained by a vein of quicksand. It will then respond readily to a liberal application of good, fine, thoroughly retted barnyard manure; especially so if the ground was broken up early in the spring, and the weed growth kept in check by cultivating the top soil to a good depth until planting time.

Anywhere from the first to the middle of Juns, according to intitude and variety, the seeds should be planted. Before it is done, however, a large shovelful of well-decomposed barnyard manure should be pisced in each hill, in addition to the previous fertilization; other conditions being equal, this will stimulate the young plants to a rapid growth.

this will stimulate the young plants to a rapid growth.

The hills should be made at least eight feet apart, since if closer together there is apt to be crewding, which means an excess of vines, and, accordingly, a loss of fruit; and to insure a good stand and admit of the plants being thinned as their growth demands after the beetle season is past, from a dozen to fifteen seeds should be dropped in each hill. Scattered about somewhat, they should be covered with finely pulverlied soil to the depth of not over three-fourths of an inch.

As soon as they come up thorough tillage should begin and continue until the vines cover the ground. Deep and often the dirt should be stirred between the hills and rows, and the surface about the hills raked over with a garden rake. Any cruet formation around the plants will thus be broken up, and that assists not a little in their growth. After the danger from insects is past, three stalks are enough to leave in each hill.

If not electly watched at the outest, however, there may soon be none left at all.
The stripped yellow bestles alone are engable of raining every squash in a hill during

this will start up anew along with the trade in skimmilk culves. A pound of batter and a dozen of eggs command about the same price new.

Apple drakards have blossessed quite freely, and there should be at least a moderate supply of truit. The gardens where well cased for are looking well, and they of the pass work.

Others County N. Y.

Otsego County, N. Y.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture was the subject of condemnation at the hands of the House of Representatives this week on account of his conduct in connection with the construction of the new Agricultural Department building, the total cost of which was limited by Congress to \$1,500,000. The secretary had made a statement before the appropriation committee of the House showing that he had used this fund in the erection of two wings, and that additional appropriations would be necessary to build and equip the administration building, which is to connect the two wings, and that the general plan of construction is such that before the entire structure is completed several millions of dollars will have to be further appropriated by Congress. NEW AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

dollars will have to be an acted by Congress.

The members of the committee on sppropriations questioned Secretary Wilson and other officials of the department to ascertain definitely by whose orders this work had been conducted in this fashion. The secretary contended that he had used the appropriation to the best advantage, but

will hold a field day meeting in the near future. The familities and friends are insured that. The familities and friends are insured that the second progress of the field of the annual meeting of the accordance will be held at Northampton in Carnagiu Hall, Dec. 19 and 30. It is for indeed to have a large exhibit and a good progressme of noted speakers.

Montagens, Mass. A. M. Lyman.

The Cutture of Squagh.

Grown in garden or field the squash is a heavy feeder, and must have an shundance of fertilliers to do well. It prefers, also, a sandy self which, to keep the under unfase anoles, should be underdrained by a win of quickmand. It will then respond readily a librar application of good, fine, there are the springer of the present employees of the department of the previous fertile spring, and the weed growth kept in the spring, and the sweed growth kept in the present employees of the department of the previous fertilistics; other conditions being equal, this will stimulate the young plants to a rapid growth.

The hillis should be made at least eight made at least eight made at least eight made at least eight can applied to the present approach prayard manure should be planted. Before it is done in the process of the spring of the spring of the present employees of the department of the process of the present employees of the department of the process of the present employees of the department of the process of the present employees of the department of the process of the present employees of the department of the process of the present employees of the department of the process of the process of the present employees of the department of the proce

MEAT-INSPECTION GOSSIP.

Washington is beslouded in one unwaver-ag mass of packing-house odors as the re-nit of the action of the Senate in passing ag mass of packing and the Senate in the Beveridge meat-inspection ames ment, and there are charges and count charges in answer to the Neill-Beynnesse which President Roosevelt which President Roosevelt and the President Roosevelt recommendations of the President Roosevelt Rooseve

but for which alone the packers themselves are guilty. The opinion is general here that Representatives and Senators, whether Democrats, Republicane or Independents, should rise and show to the world that the United States can correct an evil without political pot boiling and wrangling section-alism.

BEEF TRUST CONGRESSIONAL JUNKET.

There is some talk here or the appointment of a Congressional junts or commission to investigate the charges made by the Neill commission and also those of Upton Sinalair in "The Jungle." This proposition seems to be favored by Speaker Cannon and Chairman Wadsworth of the House Committee on Agriculture. The argument is made, however, that such a commission will find everything roseate in Packingtown, and that the packers will greet the junts with open arms and smilling faces. Such a commission would hardly see the things the President's representatives saw and soarcely as much as the ordinary visitor saw a month ago.

If this plan be adopted, the junket, it is charged, would kill plenty of time, adopting no decisive plan, until near the time of adjournment, when the agricultural appropriation bill would be rushed through both houses without the remedial amendment or by the adoption of the Wadsworth-Lorimer substitute, which would give the packers just what they desire.

DISEASE AND INSECT RESISTANT CROPS. BEEF TRUST CONGRESSIONAL JUNKET.

DISEASE AND INSECT RESISTANT CROPS

and other officials of the department to ascertain deficitely by whose orders this work had been conducted in this fashion. The secretary contended that he had used the appropriation to the best advantage, but that he was not responsible for the growth of the department.

The examination brought out the fact that the ends of the two wings are of ordinary brick, and built so they would fit on to a central structure whonever it should be constructed. It was also shown that the south wall of the two wings facing B street and extending to the ourb line of that street were of ordinary brick. This was done, it appears, in order that the building could at some future time be extended across B street, theirwhole department building sultimately taking the form of a grazid quadrangle.

"We have arranged the four parts of the imilating for extensions," said Secretary Wilson, "whenever it shall please Congress to make the extensions, and I have been doing a vary oreditable work."

The many plant insects can be controlled by the various poisons and cultural methods, for some of these, however, as for example the rust of wheat, peach yellows, clover seed fly, etc., satisfactory remedies have not yet been disourced. It is therefore of great importance to know whether it is possible to source varieties of crops immune or less subject to attack by insect or diseases, and which will succeed where other varieties fail. It is a known fact that a great number of the European grapes planted in this country fail wherever the American grapes, however, when attacked by the same louse are so hard and wirty that this insect cannot destroy them. In other words, they are resistant. The unusual resistance of the Kleffer pear to blight has made it possible to grow this fruit in the South, where other varieties fruit in the South, where

Although the spring has been rather late, still vegetation hardly ever looked better. Frequent showers have kept the grass along so that a good hay crop is assured. Pastures are looking well; potatoes and corn, though not quite so large as usual at this time in June, are thriving. Bugs are after the potatoes as soon as they are up and farmers have to pick the beetles by hand.

Orchards have bloomed pretty well except the Baldwins. Strawberries are looking fine, the frosts have hurt them very little. potatoes are selling for \$1 per bushel. Hay at the barn, \$17 per ton; eggs, twenty cents per dozen.

H. A. TURNER.

Plymouth County, Mass.

Rules of a Hay Former.

Never dig ditches to fill with rocks in a

Never dig ditches to fill with rocks in a grass field.

Never underdrain your grass field until you find it necessary.

Never pasture or make a road bed of your grass field, or let animals stand, stamp or otherwise kill the grass roots. Timothy and red-top seed sown on an old field will not remove the stand.

Never use coarse manure on grass field after seeding.

over use coarse manure on grass field Never undertake to steal anything from

An old field can be receded in a month, but it is better to take a year and get one crop of cats for hay.

Mow your grass field close just before frost, and rake clean.

Fertilize every erop a little more than needed for each erop.

Bear in mind, your grass field will never winter kill or die as long as it has anything in live for. George M. Clark, Higganum. Sept March Const.

Dairy.

Impractical Milk Requirements.

That these would be beneficial boards of health are sometimes over-zealous and over-exacting in the pursuit of their duties, would seem to be the case. It is doubtful if some of the members, at least, ever saw the interior of a cow stable, to say nothing of the milking or feeding of a dairy of

A health officer in one of the principal cities of the State, in speaking of the condition of the milk supply of the city, through the ! local newspaper, made the very broad assertion that there was not a sanitary barn in the vicinity. There are, however, some large milk producers in the immediate vicinity of that city who own good farm buildings as compared with the general run of farm buildings.

If the statement of this would-be reformer is true for his locality it must be for the entire State. Is it?

Speaking from a scientific standpoint speaking from a scientific standpoint this may be true, but practically we do not believe it is, nor do we believe it possible for a cow stable to be absolutely and exactly sanitary, and at the same time be practical for the common farmer. There are present everywhere certain numbers of betteries that we have the common farmer.

bacteria that make this impossible.

That there are stables that are in favorable conditions for producing perfectly wholesome and healthy milk I do not doubt, neither do I doubt the ability of the farmer to know the essential requirements for producing such milk as well as does the health officer, who possibly may not know a Jersey cow from a deer in the hunting

That all may or do not do as well as they know in the matter of producing wholesome milk I am willing to admit, but that they do as well as prices and their circumstances

will admit I feel certain.

What then, we ask, is the remedy for po or, unhealthy milk? This same health officer favors a central station where all of the milk for the city be brought, and where none be taken but such as is accepted by an examining board or something to that effect. It would seem a much better plan to

Keeping up the Milk Supply.

Dairymen in the Boston milk-producing section have two general methods of keeping up the milk supply. The more common plan is to keep the same set of cows year after year. The cows remain dry for a month or two, sometimes a good deal longer, but the idea is to bring them around again as soon as possible. Farmers who use this method usually raise their own stock and take some pride in it because the cattle are to be kept during the animal's useful period of life. With an eye to future value, the milch cows are not so often injured by over-graining to force a big milk supply. Good cows are bought and the herd is bred up to a better standard when pos-

Those who practise the other plan usually rai se but few animals and do not breed their stock. They buy new milch cows from other farmers or from Brighton cat-tle market whenever they wish to increase their milk supply. They buy a cheap grade of cow and keep them farrow, milking them as long as profitable, and then either fatten for beef or exchange for fresh cattle. Ofter a stocky built cow when fed on a high grain ration can be milked for a long period and then be all ready for the butcher as soon as the milk flow stops. A great advantage of this plan is that the milk supply can be much more easily kept at regular amount, a very important consideration in running a milk route. Also when the cows are fed high and fattened for market a lot of rich manure is an added source of profit. Of late years a number of milk farmers have abandoned the old way and adopted this plan. But to succeed, the dairyman must be something of an expert in judging the value of cows, and in buying cheap m cows he will do well to keep good watch for animals affected with tuberculosis. Such cattle may milk well as long as they are kept, and will sometimes take on fat, but upon slaughtering they would be condemned for market if found to be affected.

Forage for a Dairy Herd.

A herd, equivalent to forty-three full-grown animals, was supplied at the New York Experiment Farm with roughage ntinuous rotation of forage crops. The data show that 221.89 tons were grown at a cost of \$429.21, or at an average of at a cost of \$429.21, or at an average of \$1.93 per ton. The feeding and manurial value of the crops is shown, and the data deducted indicate that forty-six tons of clover hay furnished 11,316 pounds of protein, 2116 pounds of crude fat, and 64,952 pounds of carboby/deater.

phoric soid equivalent to 1.11 tons of soid

feeding value.

The rotation furnished a continuous The rotation furnished a continuous supply of forage. The average yield per acre for all the crops, including alfalfa but not including mixed grasses, was 11.99 tons per acre. It is pointed out that the protein produced by one acre of alfalfa yielding 17.5 tons of green fodder is equivalent to the quantity of protein in 6.4 tons of clover hay, or about five tons of wheat bran. On the average for six years alfalfa yielded 19.18 tons per acre, equivalent to seventy-two tons of clover hay, according to the nutrients contained in the two crops.

Of the different crops grown alfalfa was found to be the most economical. Barnyard millet, pearl millet, Thoroughbred White Flint corn and Southern White corn, being about equal in yield, ranked next to alfalfa in the average production of forage. General notes on the different crops are given. The results of an experiment in seeding alfalfa at different periods were decidedly in favor of seeding between the first and the fifteenth of August.

Earlier planting than is common among

Earlier planting than is common among potato growers would be better. When potatoes are planted too late the frost atches the vine and the potato is caught inripened, injuring the flavor and table

Literature.

That natural history may be made entirely entertaining as well as edifying is shown in "The Life of Animals." The Mammals," the latest book from the engaging pen of Ernest Ingersoll, the author of "Wild Neighbors" and other works of current note and favorable comment. The present volume has been exertilly prepared with the assistance of Mr. George P. Brett, president of the Macmillan Company; Dr. W. D. Matthew, Associate Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology in the American Museum of Natural History in New York; Prof. Henry F. Osborn, Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology in the American Museum of Natural History; Dr. Daniel G. Elliot, Director of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago; Mr. William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park, and others well qualified to criticise and approve parts of the work that treated subjects in which they were deeply interested and thoroughly familiar. The text is written with that clearness and precision of thought and expression for which the author has been hitherto justly praised, and the practically exhaustive treatment of the general subject in comprehensiveness could hardly be surpassed in its way, while in detail it is equally worthy of consideration by the untechnical reader who is in search of definite knowledge in any particular direction. The book contains fifteen full-page colored plates and many other illustrations, including many original pictures of animals made by Edwin R. Sanborn, the photographer of the New York Zoological Society, with much other illustrative material from private collections, and drawings by Miss Helen Ingersoll who is responsible for twelve of the full-page pictures and several of the textual ones. Altogether the work is one the educational value of which cannot be over-estimated. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$2.00 net.)

Blanche McManus has made a delightful none be taken but such as is accepted by an examining board or something to that effect. It would seem a much better plan to give to the producers as a premium for the best milk the extra cost of maintaining such a central station.

Rutland County, Vt.

Blanche McManus has made a delightful contribution to The Little Cousin, which will make young readers familiar with the ways of the children of Holland, a country that has many affiliations with America through early settlements, and particularly as the place from which the Pilgrim Fathers. started for the new world to enjoy religious liberty. This pleasing and accurate little volume furnishes much information about quaint customs and manners in the "little land of dikes and windmills." The young people in this narrative include a pair of twins to the manner born and their young American cousin, and the former furnish the latter with a great deal of information in a steedily improving and attractive way. in a steadily improving and attractive way.
This publication is one of the brightest
volumes in a series that has done much to
enlarge the minds of the children. (Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price, 60 cents.)

OUR LITTLE DUTCH COUSIN.

BELOW THE DEAD LINE.

The series of stories which is issued under the above named title is by Scott Campbell, and is intended to describe the doings of crooks in New York who operated in the district from which Insp Byrnes, while he was at the head of the police force, endeavored to remove all persons of thieving character. It included that part of the metropolis lying south of Fulton street. That he was not entirely successful is shown in these pages in the

they are far removed from the ordinary happenings of everyday life, for they constantly appeal to the lover of realism. Many of the scenes are thrillingly dramatic and exciting, and afford glimpses of the shady side of existence in New York and elsewhere that will be a revelation to a majority of honest people. The heroine is an unusual creation. She has trodden disreputable paths, and in her endeavors to escape from a labyrinth of deceit and double-dealing with the man who eventually becomes her husband, she displays a character marked by wonderful feminine intuition and initiative. She is a true woman, gone astray through a series of woman, gone astray through a series of overmastering circumstances that for a time thwart all her efforts at reform, but she resolves to be a shield and protector for the man she loves, and frare more his relapse than her own, for she has the stronger nature, and understands man's temptations pounds of carbohydrates; fifty-six tons of mixed hay, 11,312 pounds protein, 2912 pounds crude fat, and 77,168 pounds carbohydrates; and 227 tons of corn silage, 7718 pounds protein, 3632 pounds crude fat, and 77,180 pounds carbohydrates.

It is further shown that the total tonnage of solling crops furnishes nitrogen equivalents of sold and sea. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

A COMMON SENSE HELL. phoric acid equivalent to 1.11 tons of acid phosphate, and potash equivalent to 1.89 tons of muriate of potash, and that the manurial value of this crop is also equivalent to 9.9 tons of barnyard manure, 3.16 tons of nitrate of soda, and 0.98 ton of muriate of potash. A comparison of the manurial and feeding value, estimating barnyard manure at \$1.50 per ton, nitrate of soda at \$45, and muriate of potash at \$42, shows that the value of the soilirg crops for green manure would be \$331.86, or \$97.35 less than the feeding value.

A COMMON SENSE HELL.

Arthur Richard Rose in this book advances the theory that hell is a condition and not a place, and he illustrates this in a series of letters from a father to his son, who is a graduate of Princeton and designs to enter the ministry. The latter decides to become a preacher, and adopts many of the ideas of his father in his pulpit utterance. A place of punishment, where the value of the soilirg crops for green manure wicked are in perpetual torment through fire, naturally will not be a part of the teaching of the young clergyman, who teaching of the young clergyman, who believes that the justice of God does not demand the penalty of an eternity of woe, and that the revival of religion will follow more liberal views of the hereafter by those who wish to retain their faith in the teachings of the Bible. The arguments in this book are lagentous even if they fall to convince all believers in the sacred Scriptures. (New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Price, \$1.00.)

Price. \$1.00.)



A TRIM PARMSTRAD IN THE POTATO COUNTRY. lidings of A. P. Young at Moulton, Arcostock County, Maine.

The way in which the hero and heroine are united in marriage, after many wanderings and strange adventures, is as novel as it is gratifying. The lovely woman who bore "her beauty as a queen her crown" is entirely worthy of being the bride of a conscientions Puritan soldier. The book is one of decided merit in the field to which it is devoted and will command attention both at home and abroad. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.)

TRUTH DEXTRE.

This book, by Sidney McCall, is one of the few American novels that is destined to live beyond the present generation of fiction readers, and therefore a new edition of this story will be welcomed by lovers of good literature. The present issue is printed from entirely new type, and is illustrated with a series of full-page plotures by Alice Barber Stephens and an entirely new title-page vignette by Jessie Wilcox Smith. The heroine of this tale is as sympathetically portrayed in the illustrations as she is in the vigorous text, which depicts a woman of beautiful character who forever finds a place in the affections of all who make her acquaintance. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50.) ance. (Bost Price, \$1.50.)

THE STORY OF JOHN PAUL JOHES.

This is a spirited account of the life of John Paul Jones, cast in the form of a continuous tale that is full of spirited descriptions, including an account of the taking of the Drake by the Ranger and the capture of the Scrapis by the Richard. Historical lines have been faithfully followed, and the connecting links of fetion are strictly in accordance with the revolutionary times when Jones fought so valiantly and successfully upon the sea for the then young Republic of the United States of America. The historical personages introduced are true to the characteristic traits they have been credited with possessing, and the hero's romantic wedding adds to the merit of an exceedingly fascinating narrative for old or young. It ends with the sudden death of the great seaman after bringing him from his courageous boyhood in Scotland to high naval honors in his maturity. The author, Alfred Henry Lewis, has done his best work as a raconteur in this romance. (New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Price, \$1.50.) THE STORY OF JOHN PAUL JONES. Company. Price, \$1.50.)

Byrnes, while he was at the head of the police force, endeavored to remove all persons of thieving character. It included that part of the metropolis lying south of Fulton street. That he was not entirely successful is shown in these pages in the actions of criminals who, for's time, evaded arrest, but were eventually captured. The stories are interesting in their revelations of the seamy side of life. (New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. Price, \$1.50.)

THE WIRE TAPPERS.

A remarkable novel, with a wealth of unrivalled pertinent incident, appears in "The Wire Tappers" by Arthur Stringer. In its employment of the resources of the telegraph and telephone it shows rare technical knowledge, and this is employed with striking skill to develop a plot of marked originality and continuous interest. And the situations are not impossible, though they are far removed from the ordinary happenings of everyday life, for they contend to the lower of resorm and the wins in the work of reform and political field only to find that the opportunities for advancement there honestly are
fewer than they are elsewhere. Nevertheless he perserveres under all kinds of discouragements, without fear of personal
attacks, physical or otherwise, and in the
end he wins in the work of reform and
gets the better of a vindictive "boss" who,
maddened by defeat, is determined to disgrace the hero's family name. His final
determination to leave business and devote
himself to the work of purifying polities
brings a spirited story, which is not without a compelling love interest, to a felicitous conclusion. The book ought to be an
inspiration to patriotic young men who desire to promote the cause of good government and good citizenship. (New York:
Frederick A. Stokes Company. Price,
\$1.50.)

A novel by E. F. Benson that will make attractive summer reading is "The Angel of Pain." It strikes a new note in the character of Tom Merivale, who has acquired the art of conveying messages to birds and beasts after a fashion that is unattainable by the ordinary mortal. The tale has a background of country life in England, among the socially elect, and its main theme is of a sacrifice that was made on the altar of true love. The novel shows the practised hand of the author of "Dodo," "The Image in the Sand " and "The Challoners," and its perusal will reward those who are looking for a new sensation in imaginative literature. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Price, \$1.50.)

The Golden Chronicle.

On a favorable report concerning the case of an applicant, a recommendation for an allowance sufficient to relieve the accessities is made to the Soldiers Relief Committee of the Board of Aldermen, which meets the first or second Friday of each month to hear applicants and grant seldiers relief, over which it has sole power, and to exercise concurrent power with the State Aid Commissioner in granting State and military aid.

Under the present law relating to State aid by far the largest amount is paid to Massachusetts soldiers, and their wives, when married before the soldier left the service, and their widows, when married before 1830. The entire expenditure in this direction is reimbursed by the Commonwealth on Dec. 10 of the year immediately following the year of payment.

Military aid is afforded those soldiers of the War of the Robellion and the War with Spain as are not adequately provided for under the State Aid Law. The number of persons relieved this way is comparatively small, as the benefits of the law are only extended to soldiers.

nded to sold

tended to soldiers.

There was a time when the disabled soldier, whose pension and State aid were insufficient for the support of his household, had to apply for further assistance to the Overseers of the Poor or become; a pauper, whose sole rafuge from want was the almahouse. To remove all having legal settlements in Massachusetts from the ranks of pauperism, the Legislature on acted the Soldiers Relief Law, which authorizes cities and towns to give to qualified applicants such sums, in addition to their pensions and State or military aid, as will provide for their necessities. The

their pensions and State or military sid, as will provide for their necessities. The applicant, in order to be eligible for such relief from the Soldiers Relief Department of Boston, must have a legal settlement here, and, if a dependent, the soldier upon whose military service the application is based, must have a legal settlement in Massachusetts, acquired subsequent to May 1, 1860.

For the burial of veterans of the Civil War and of the Spanish War, who have died without money or helpful friends, thirty-five dollars each is allotted. The burial agent is Col. Charles E. Hapgood, who has held the position for many years without requiring any pay for his devoted services. His office is at 60 Pemberton square. The free burials during the year were 148 soldiers, six wives, sixty widows,

square. The free burials during the year were 148 soldiers, six wives, sixty widows, five mothers, and the total cost was \$7665. The deaths of beneficiaries of the department for the same time were 160, seven per cent. over the year previous.

On the payroll of the department the names of 2530 were carried, 2355 of whom resided within the limits of Boston, while 117 were residents of other cities and towns in the State, but had legal settlements in Boston. Fifty-two were inmates of institutions.

Veterans without families and permanent homes are always urged by the department to enter either State or National Soldiers' homes where they can obtain a pleasant shalter good and healthful food abundant and seasonable clothing, and faithful and skilled treatment and care in case of sickness. Of the fifty-four applications made during the year, thirty secured admission to the Massachuse ts coldiers'

case of siemess. Of the inty-four applications made during the year, thirty secured
admission to the Massachuse ts coldiers'
Home in Chelsea and four to t'e ational
Soldiers' Home at Togus, Me.

Of course many ask for aid who have no
claim on the city for help, but are eligible
for relief from other towns and cities.
These are always assisted by the department to secure the relief they need from
the places from which they are entitled to
obtain consideration. It also executes
many pension vouchers gratuitously for
those who will be worthy to benefit from
the liberal provisions made for them by
Boston and Massachusetts.

The department is required to visit beneficiaries from time to time, in order to discover whether the assistance afforded is
sufficient or more than is necessary. In
this way a substantial saving has been
made for the city through information
gained as to improved financial positions.

The financial statement for the Soldiers
Relief Department for the year ending Jan.
1, 1906, is as follows: Regular appropriation, \$246,000. Expenses: Chapter 381,
Sect. 3, Acts of 1904, to 2288 persona, \$116,
768; Chapter 381, Sect. 9, Acts of 1904, to
239 persons, \$20,327.07; Chapter 381, Sect.
17, Acts of 1904, to 219 persons, \$8065; Chapter 79, Sect. 18, Revised Laws, to 962 persons, \$89,298.10. Salaries: John E. Gliman, commissioner, \$3500; clerks, \$10,194.33;
total, \$13,094.88. Office expenses: Printing, \$161.85; stationery, \$212.90; traveling
expenses, \$280.49; telephones, \$134.90; total,
\$780.44; total expenses, \$246,941.94. There
was received from the Commonwealth of
Massachusettess follows: Receipts: Chapter 381, Sect. 3, Acts of 1904, \$117,169.71;
The Acts of 1904, \$17,169.71;

In case of sickness, fire or burglars, the telephone summons the aid instantly. The protection which it gives far outweighs the cost. Why not protect yourself before the urgent need arrives? The low rates place the telephone within the reach of everyone.

Get particulars from your nearest exchange.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

101 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.



Historical.

—Table forks are a comparatively modern invention. They have been in general use only during the last few hundred years. They were first used by the Italians as early as the twelfth century; but it was not until the end of the fifteenth that they came into general use. In other countries at that time the use of table forks was considered a contemptuous vice, and in 1450 Marius praised the King of Hungary for eating with his fingers without solling his clothes. In the sixteenth century forks were not used in 8weden, and at the end of the same century they were novelties at the French court, where the French beauties solled their dainty fingers in conveying their food to their mouths. Strange to say, our parent country England was one of the last among the larger nations to adopt the use of table forks, and Ben Jonson, in his play, "The Devil Is an Ass," says: "The laudable use of forks is being brought into custom here as in Italy, to the sparing of napkins." In monasteries the use of forks in eating was considered sintul, and was strictly forbidden, and it was not until Shakspere had been in his grave for twenty years that forks came into central uses in England. his grave for twenty years that forks came int general use in England.

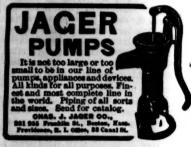
general use in England.

—The last man on the Santa Barbara Island was deported in 1853. Our knowledge of these extinct Indians off the California coast is derived from the accounts of the early voyagers, from the missionaries who subsequently settled on the Islands, and from the remains in their refuse heaps and the skuis and skeletons which have from time to time been collected. Some of the Islands probably at one time had a population approaching one thousand each, but in 1823 only about nine hundred were left on Santa Barbara and the neighboring islets; and by 1875 all had disappeared. Although they manufactured a certain number of domestic utensile, these Santa Barbara Indians are described by the missionaries as the most degraded of all human beings, with a morality lower than that of animals. Insects, especially grasshoppers, formed a portion of their food, also probably the larger varieties of earthworms.

varieties of earthworms.

—One of the customs practised by our Puritan forefathers was that of inflicting ludicrous and terrifying names upon their children. One Puritan damsel, when asked her baptismal name, answered: "Through-Much-Tribulation-We-Enter-the-Kingdom-of-Heaven; but for short they call me Tribby." Another unfortunate maiden bore the name The-Gift-of-God Stringer. A sickly boy was christoned Faint-Not Hewitt. Another labored under Fight-the Good-Fight-of-Paith White. A little girl who hadis propensity for crying was at the age of eight christened Weep-Not Billing. There also were Thunder Goldsmith, The-Work-of-God Farmer, Search-the-Keriptures Morton, Be-Courteous Cole, and, worst of all, Kill-Sin Pimple.

Curious facts.



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SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.

SCOTCH-TOPPED BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS. COWS AND HEIFERS BRED TO IMPORTED BULL. ALBERT M. RAWLINS, . Springfield, Ohio

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

rize-winning flock of pedigree registered in Fheep, the property of EDWIN ELLIS mersbury, Guildford, England, by STRIDE & SON. Wednesday, August 8th, 1906

For the last twenty years the sheep from Summers-bury have been shown both at home and abroad with unparalleled success, Over 24,000 in Prizes Having Been Wen, and the forthcoming final dis-persal of the flock affords an unique opportunity to foreign breeders to obtain some of the finest speci-Commissions carefully executed. STRIDE & SON, Auctioneers, Chichester, Sussex, England

Cary M. Jones,

Live Stock Austieneer, Davenport, la. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and digrees, and have an extended acquaintance nong atook breeders. Terms reasonable. Write me before claiming dates acc. 300 Bridge avenue.

Old 1906 **Colony Nurseries** Hardy Shrubs, Trees, Vines

Evergreens and Perennials

A large and fine stock of well-rooted plants, grown in sandy loam. Good plants; best sizes for planting, very cheap. Priced catalogue free on application.

T. R. WATSON, PLYMOUTH, MASS.

FRED REPPERT, DECATUR, IND. Am selling for the best breeders in the United size at the most resemble prices. My large sile in free to parties destring it. Speak English, Op-m, Swiss and Low German, Phones—Office, 49: 1400000, 132

Dorset Horn Sheep.

pply to the owner mentioning the AMERICAN

D. B. ROGERS. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. BREEDER OF

Coattle and Durse-Jersey Hogs BrookSeld, Mo. led sales in 10 of the leading States past ling for the best brooders in America, combin. Write or wire for dates

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Doultry.

Caponizing Practice.

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Caponizing Practice.

Caponizing pays only when the poultryman markets his birds in spring, and where
his regular customers are "educated" in
the matter of buying capons. Regular buyers soon realize that capons are better in
quality, the meat whiter and more tender.
From the poultryman's side the things to
be considered are the extra price received
and the further fact of their weighing from
twenty to thirty per cent. more than roosters of the same age that have not been
operated upon.

operated upon.
Capons do not chase hens, and neither capons do not chase dens, and neither crow nor fight. They are hearty eaters for a short time following the operation, but later do not consume any more feed than

ordinary fowls.

A set of caponizing instruments can be A set of caponizing instruments can be purchased for from \$2 to \$5. The instruments are a sharp pen-knife or scalper, a spring or spreader to keep the ribs spart, a caponizing canula, a delicate steel hook and a pair of fine long forceps. While it is not unusually included in caponizing sets, it is really necessary to have a pair of small because in the caponizing sets, and an oval caponical sets. sharp-pointed scissors, and an oval capon-izing board on which to place the fowl during the operation.

From three to four months is the proper age for caponizing, and the bird is kept without food or water for twenty-four hours preceding the operation. The proper method of procedure is described by D. H. method of procedure is described by B. H. Stovell in the Farm Stock Journal. Place the bird on the caponizing board, the wings pinioned together with staples, though not too closely, and the feet tied with a strap and weight, so that the bird cannot flop about. The caponizing board should rest firmly and securely on a table or bench, high enough that the operator may stand with ease at his work. Above allthings do not get nervous. It is wise not

to proceed with haste. Wet the feathers on side, in front of thigh, that they may be kept and spread out of the way, after they are brushed back to bare the skin. With the scalpel or sharp to bare the skin. With the scaled or sharp pen-knife cut through the skin at right angles to beekbone, and half way between shoulder and thigh. This slit should be at least one inch in length. Push the skin back, cut through the muscles between the last two ribs and insert spreader to keep the ribs apart. Care should be taken that it is the muscles between the last two ribs that are cut through, and that no feathers or dirt falls into the cavity during the operation. Absolute cleanliness is essential to success in this work.

The intestines will be found to be hid by a delicate tissue. Remove this with the hook, and after the intestines are exposed push them to one side, and one of the sought-for organs will be exposed. This one will be close to the back and on a level with the front edge of the thigh. It is an oval body, whitish in color, and may range in size from a kernel of wheat to a coffee in size from a seriel of wheat to a cones grain. Insert caponizing canula, and place loop over part to be removed. Here is the most difficult part of the operation, for ex-treme care must be taken not to include either of the large blood vessels of the loop, for if either of these are torn the bird will die, and at the same time the entire gland must be removed or the result of the whole must be removed or the result of the whole operation will be a "sip." Keep the end of the canula closely applied to the gland, and draw upon the wires firmly. If done properly the wire will out the organ free from the tissue supporting it, and it can be picked out of the abdominal cavity with the forceps. If bits of feathers, dirt or clotted blood have fallen into the cavity, carely remove them with forceps or apon. ramove

seen by those not familiar with the work, that caponizing a fowl is quite a surgical operation. It is not cruel, no more so than similar operations performed on pigs, colts and calves, and which are considered a necessary part of the farm work. Caponizing a fowl is far more delicate, and it is not not had been one of his chief concerns suggested that if there is a boy on the ranch who has an ambition to become a surgeon or physician, let him practise on the roosters. The work would not only be

e enrices in statements as to how to secod, as this is sure to result in failure are or less.—W. R. Gilbert.

porticultural.

The Home Garden.

The Home Serden.

In its crop report for May, out today, the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture includes an article on "The Home Garden," by Prof. Frank William Base of the New Hampshire College. This report will be sent free on application to J. Lewis Ellsworth, secretary State Hoard of Agriculture, State House, Boston, Mass., and those wishing it may have their names placed on the mailing list for future issue.

Cultivation is treated in detail, therough culture from the start being urged, both for its mechanical effect on the soil and because it is essential to keep down the weeds. The tools necessary to the successful carrying on of garden work are also described and a full list given. Plants are taken up and proper dates given for all the principal garden crops for the vicinity of Boston, but this must, of course, be varied to suit the particular locality.

With the garden well enriched, Professor Rane; says it should be our aim to produce all we can from it. To do this rotations must be arranged so as to keep the ground constantly occupied, and suggestions are made as to the proper crops to follow each other in practice. A full list of varieties recommended is also given.

The article is fully illustrated with cuts of the best varieties of the most important vegetables, and there is also a large plan by Mr. Clarence Fowler of the New Hampshire College, giving a proper arrangement for a garden, including all the varieties of berries and vegetables desired, arranged in proper rotations, and with the proper amounts of seed for each indicated in an accompanying table.

Marketing Strewberries.

Marketing Strawberries.

It is of great importance to locate where there are pickers to be had; one should not there are pickers to be had; one should not grow more berries than he can find help to do the work at the right time. If I have good berries that will admit of sorting I have the pickers use two baskets, as they can be sorted better and with less handling at this time. The best are picked in quart baskets and placed in shallow trays, only one layer; picked in this way, they are carried to Boston on teams which do the work more acceptably than the railroad. I think in time our best strawberries will be marketed for our home or nearby market in keted for our home or nearby market in packages similar to what are now used in California

After the crop is gathered I usually plow After the crop is gathered I usually plow the ground, turning in all plants, weeds and mulching. Sow the land at once to buckwheat or cow peas. Plow this under when grown. By manuring the land again in the fall, I have it ready to set plants again or in the best condition to grow other crops. Where the strawberry beds have been kept clear of weeds, no chickweed or sorrel, the beds can be kept for fruiting two years at little expense for weeding, and satisfactory results obtained; but you are liable to get your land infested with white grubs, as the May beetle lays her eggs on the plants in June. So you have this to the plants in June. So you have this to consider in carrying over an old bed. Concord, Mass. G. A. WHEELER.

John Mulches the Berry Patch.

suggested that if there is a boy on the ranch who has an ambition to become a surgeon or physician, let him practise on the roosters. The work would not only be beneficial from a commercial standpoint, but would give to the aspiring youth a steadiness of nerve that would stand him in good stead later on

As to the best breeds of fowls for caponizing, poultrymen all agree that Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks lead. Partridge Cochins are also good as are Black Langshans.

Eggs and Water Gless.

Whenever I hear of eggs having failed to keep absolutely fresh in water glass (sill-cate of soda) I suspect some deviations must have been made in their mode of treatment from the one which invariably succeeds. I cannot always get to the bottom of it, but occasionally indications are found pointing to a too probable cause of failure, and I met with a very prominent instance of this last summer.

I met a friend who had just been to a commercial standpoint, indications are found pointing to a too probable cause of failure, and I met with a very prominent instance of this last summer.

I met a friend who had just been to a commercial standpoint, of these berry bushes now. But if I had the time probably you thought as much of the sury bushes now. But if I had the time probable cause of failure, and I met with a very prominent instance of this last summer.

I cannot always get to the bottom of the totor cash of the loadinalty indications are found pointing to a too probable cause of failure, and I met with a very prominent instance of this last summer.

I met a friend who had just been to a flug state of the last summer.

I met a friend who had just been to a flug state of the load of the leave of the last summer.

I met a friend who had just been to a flug state of the load of the leave of the last summer.

I met a friend who had just been to a flug state of the last summer and the last was asked on the liquid.

The tin had rather an excessive amount of printing, from which it appeared that the flugglish that set up a process of his own. This is to collect the eggs and fill the bucket or cask with them before putting any liquid on them.

Now, goodness knows how old some of the eggs would be before the preserving influence reached them. With some people summer egg selling is discontinued, and all are being preserved.

Others who have egg contracts running, have to keep them up, but all the surplus once are preserved. These may be at the rate of one or two dozen a day, and before a vessel holding two or three hundred is full the first eggs put in may be two to three weeks old.

The last ones put in will be freah, but the first will be stale when the liquid is added. When the time comes to use them next winter, some will be perfect, other inferior and probably a little tainted in flavor. Then there will be an overy that the water glass has not done its work, which is a discredit it in no way merits, and if consideration were excessed to would be found that the fault was at the beginning as I have indicated.

Now, I have always proved that all eggs must be quite fresh when put into the water glass, and this rule can have no expected on the fear of their failing.

Al best an egg of the failing of the consideration were excessed to the water glass, and the eggs submereged ev

Dopular Science.

weakest points of the earth's crust are where this theory would suggest.

—A novel method of preventing seasickness is recommended by Dr. Euges Wolf, a German. On the first feeling of giddiness, the patient lies flat on his back, with clothing unbuttoned to give free breathing, and a handkelechief wer with hot water is lightly twisted around the head. The first unpleasant seasation soon wears away. As the bandage cools, it is replaced by another—as bot as can be borne—until all squeamish feeling is relieved, which is assally

THE TUSSOCK MOTH.—Massachusetts: One of our readers sends us specimens of caterpillars



A WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKEREL MUCH ADMIRED AT THE BOSTON POULTRY SHOW.

"John, have you observed how nicely our raspberry and blackberry bushes are looking?" asked Mrs. Price one hot day in early summer, when her husband came into the bird over and repeat the operation on the other side.

From the outline given above it can be seen by those not familiar with the work, that caponizing a fowl is quite a surgical operation. It is not cruel, no more so than it can be picked out of the abdominal cavity with the from the bird over and repeat the operation on the bird over and repeat the operation on the other side.

From the outline given above it can be seen by those not familiar with the work, that caponizing a fowl is quite a surgical operation. It is not cruel, no more so than

In about half an hour. After two hours the patient may eat, drink and smoke as usual, and if treatment has been prompt, it is claimed that the roughest sea will have no further effect.

—The waters near the Facific shores toom with sharks and fishing for them has brought out a considerable fleet of vassels within the last thirty or forty years. The enormous livers and the fins and talls are the only parts of the creatures specially sought, although the skips are now saved, as they are made soft and pliable by a new German process. The liver oil is useful as a lubricant and for medicinal purposes, and the tails and fins, the latter worth from \$150 to \$250 per ton at Sydney, are prized by the Chinese for soupe and many other purposes. The Gilbert Islanders are required the most expert absers. They use lines of occount fibre and very strong hooks made from tree roots, and, though they fish from small cances, loss of life among them is rare. Yet the sharks are so voracious that they often tear to pieces one of their fellows that has been hooked and drawn alongside to be clubbed. The fishing seems to be profitable, and in some lecalities three or four

FOR CALVES. Skimmilk and flaxeeed jelly is a fairly good



BERRY PICKERS AT LUNCE. Scene on C. E. Métteson's ten acre fruit and poultry farm.

—We are told that a milligramme of radium shoots out some twenty-nine million negative electrons per second with a velocity five-sixths as great as that of light, these being the Beta rays, while there are also Alphs rays—much larger, but having only one-eighteenth of the speed of light. M. Heismulier has now treet to give a definite idea of what this action means. He has made calculations from observed facts, and these show that a little pellet of pure radium weighing a gramme, or one-thrifteth of an ounce, exhausts in the course of its life an amount of energy equivalent to one horse-power for aftern days.

—In his study of the problem of directing aerial signals, Marconi has tried the plan of extending a large pert—one hundred or two hundred yards or mere—of the excited wire horizontally along the ground or a few fact above the surface, instead of using only vertical "antenne." His experiments of many months have proven that the electric waves are concentrated in the line of the horizontal wire, reaching much farther in the direction to which, it points than in any other, while the waves are received with maximum efficiency by wires parallel to the direction of truncmission, but extending away from the detection or receiving apparatus. When the receiving wire is made movable its in possible to determine the direction of the investigations, Marconi has noticed that the natural perturbations of the atmosphere.

substitute for natural milk in fattening calves.
Add one plat of flaxseed to three quarts of
water and boil twenty minutes, or until it
becomes a jelly. For a very young east use
about two tablespoonfuls to each feed of warm
skimmilk, and gradually increase the quantity
of the mixture, keeping the proportion of jelly
and milk about the same. BRADT FOR PONACE.

A sile six feet square will hold enough cider pomace for six cattle all winter and will prove a good investment.

good invotment.

TO BOLD BARKS OF STREAMS.

If your meadow land along the banks of a stream is being slowly eaten into by the force of the water at the curves of the channel the resedy is to insert a close row of willow stakes about a foot from the edge of the place where the wear is noticed. The stakes will root and grow and will usually hold the banks.

grow and will usually hold the banks.

ROGUE CLOVER SEED.

The clover seed business is being electly watched by agents of the Department of Agriculture. Of fitt samples of red clover obtained in the open market 116 samples were found to contain seed of the decider, Ivo namples were admittenated with seed of yellow trifoll, a worth-less plant, of which the sees resembles the clover. In fact, eattle have been made tiekt by eating elever mixed with the trifoll plant, while the decider plant is a still more serious performing a seed and none of these, are, concerns preminently known in this section.

One hundred pounds to the zero of nitrate of soda applied to the tomato crop when the fruit is beginning to set, will largely increase the yield and hasten the time of ripening. Spread the nitrate broadcast or between the rows just before a shower, and then cultivate it into the soil. One quarter of an ounce to a plant is about right in small gardens. Experiments at the New Jersey Station have shown that nitrate applied about the middle of June had a much greater effect on the crop than the same amount applied earlier in the season. A dressing of 100 pounds per aere increased the crop one-third above that of a plot not so treated. Nitrate of soda is a very quick working fertilizer. It produces rank, dark green foliage, which obstinately resists the attacks of insects and of mildew. We have found nitrate excellent also to produce early asparague, but care mus be taken not to apply too much.

The Ferming Train Once More.

The Farming Special of the University of Maine will make its second tour commencing on Thursday, June 14. This trip will be made over the Maine Central and Washington County railroads and will be of two weeks duration. The equipment will be the same as on the Bangor & Apocetook tour, with the exception of an additional ear that will contain the exhibits (making a train of three exhibition cars) including the departments of forestry was no represented on the previous trip, but this time one-half a car will be given to this exhibit and it should prove to be a most interesting feature to the people of the State.

The following is the official itinerary:
June 14: Danforth, 9.30 to 11.30; Kingman, 1.30 to 3; Lincoln, 4 to 5.30 and evening.
June 15: Orrington, 9 to 10.30; Bucksport Centre (Winterport), 11 to 1; Bucksport, 2 to 4.30 and evening.
June 16: Hancock, 9 to 12; Mt. Desert Ferry (Bar Harbor), 1.30 to 3; Eilsworth, 4 to 6 and evening.
June 18: Cherryfield, 9.30 to 11; Harrington. The Farming Train Once More.

evening.

June 18: Cherryfield, 9.30 to 11; Harrington, 12.30 to 2; Columbia Falls, 2.30 to 4; evening at

Machias.

June 19: Dennyaville, 9 to 11; Perry, 1 to 3;
Eastport, 4 to 6 and evening.

June 20: Pembroke, 9 to 11; Princeton, 1 to 3;
Calais, 4 to 6 and evening.

June 21: Corinna, 2 to 3 30; Dexter, 4 to 6 and

evening.
June 22: Newport, 9 to 11; Brooks, 1.30 to 3.30;
Belfast, 4 to 6 and evening.
June 23: Unity, 9 to 11; Clinton, 1 to 3; Pittsfield, 4 to 6 and evening.
June 25: Oakland, 9 30 to 11.30; Fairfield, 1.30

June 26: Winthrop, 10 to 11.30; Fairneid, 1.30 to 3.15; Skowhegan, 4 to 6 and evening.
June 26: Winthrop, 10 to 11.30; East Livermore, 1.30 to 3; Farmington, 4 to 6 and evening.
June 27: Jay, 9 to 11; Green, 1 to 3; Lewiston,

June 37: Jay, 9 to 11; Green, 1 to 3; Lewiston, 4 to 6.

June 28: Lisbon, 9 to 11; Brunswick, 1 to 3; Bath, 4 to 6 and evening.

June 29: Wiscasset, 9.30 to 11.30; Damaris-cotta Mills, 1 to 3; Rockland, 4 to 6 and evening.

June 30: Waldoboro, 9 to 11; return to Bangor.

—Since Jan. 1 there have been, in this State, more than afty undoubted cases of rabbies in dogs, besides three cases in eattle and one horse. All records of previous epidemics of this dreaded disease are aircady broken. Since the first of the year there have been authentic cases in Worcester, Great Barrington, Westfield, Northbridge, Mariboro, Watertown, Southbridge, Tewksbury, Arlington, Reading, Southampton, Andover, Melross, Malden, West Medford, Concord, Waitham, "Huntington, Pittsfield, Winchester, Canton, Springfield, Cambridge, Lee and Hinsdale. These cases have been positively identified by examination at the Harvard Medical School. Other cases believed to her

Lee and Hinsdale. These cases have been positively identified by examination at the Harvard Medical School. Other cases, believed to be rabbles, but not positively identified, have occurred in other cities and towns. What the outlook for the summer is it is impossible to say. The cattle bureau is working hard to check the epidemic and has succeeded in the places where the disease has made its worse ravages. It is believed that the epidemic will die out, as such epidemics have before in a short time.

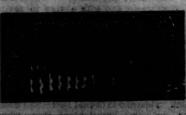
—A summer meeting will be held by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association together with the rose and strawberry exhibition of the Worcester Horticultural Society at Horticultural Hall, Worcester, Thursday, June 28. The forencen lecture is by Edward Van Alstyne of Kinderhook, N. Y., on "What We Do with Our Apple Crop in New York State," followed by discussion. At 11 A. M. address by Hon. Moses Palmer of Groton on "What Shall We Do with Our Apple Crop in Massachusetts?" with discussion. At noon short talks on the varieties of strawberries that have proved profitable the past season. Dinner at 12.30, followed by inspection of the large plant of the Worcester Cold Storage Company, and by exhibition of spraying apparatus, fruit packages, tools, etc., at the store of Ross Bros., inspection of salesroom of W. H. Blodgett Company, and the rose and strawberry exhibition of the Horticultural Society. Members are requested to exhibit and compete for the strawberry prizes offered by the society.

—The National Hardwood Lumber Associa-

offered by the society.

—The National Hardwood Lumber Association at its recent meeting in Memphis adopted a report that presented the dire possibilities of the destruction of the forests in the short period of thirty-five years. It was estimated that there now stood in the United States in the neighborhood of 1,475,000,000,000 feet of lumber, but that 45,002,000,000 feet of lumber was being out every year. The report recommended the immediate prohibition of log exports and exemption from taxes of tree plantations. Attention was called to the desirability of State legal ensetments along the last line and some constitutional provision by the general government of like effect. Mention was made of the custom prevaling in France of requiring a tree to be planted for every free cut dewn.

—About 150 delegates attended the annual convention of the Team Owners Association of America which began Monday, at New York. President Medewan of the Board of Aldermon made a speech of welcome. "The Commercial Automobile in Theory was discussed. George W. Wilson, chief engineer of highways in the berough of Brooklyn, spoke on good streets and discussed the mercits of asphalit, the objung grantite block and the weeden block. The relations between the team owners and their employee will be discussed to day.



COL T. G. WALKER LIVE STOCK AUCTIONISTS.



Gasoline Engine Superiority

be successfully operated without some kind.

The best, most economical, and safest farm power is a gasoline engine.

The best engine is the

I. H. C. Gasoline Engine.

Why? Well, because it's so simple, easily tept in order and operated definitely. It developes the full rated horse power and sustains it against the heaviest load. It is safer, cheaper and more efficient than the same power. It is adaptable to any and every use re-

aniring a power.

Among its many uses may be named:
Shelling, Huaking and Shredding Gorn; Grinding Feed;
Gutting Dry Fodder and Encilage; Pumping; Sawing
Wood;Separating Gream, Etc.

I. H. C. engines are made in the following styles and sizes:
Vertical, 2, 5,5 Berge Power.

Styles and sizes:

Vertical, 2, 3, 5 Horse Power.

Reciscatel, Fertable and Stationary, 4, 6, 8,
19, 12, 15 Herse Power.

If interested in powers in any way, go to
the International Local Agent and have him
show you the I. H. C. gasoline engine, and
supply you with catalogues, or write for
further information.

INTERNATIONAL NARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A. (INCORPORATED)

HUMPHREYS'

Specifics cure by acting directly on the sick parts without disturbing the rest of the system.

No. 1 for Fevers. No. 2 " Worms.

No. 3 " Teething No. 4 " Diarrhea. No. 7 " Coughs.

No. 8 " Neuralgia,

No. 9 " Headaches. No. 10 " Dyspepsia

No. 11 " Suppressed Periods No. 12 " Whites.

No. 13 " Croup. No. 14 " The Skin.

No. 15 " Rheumatism No. 16 . Malaria,

No. 19 " Catarrh.

No. 20 " Whooping Cough. No. 27 " The Kidneys.

No. 30 " The Bladder. No. 77 " La Grippe. I bottles of pellets that fit the

pocket. At Druggists or mailed, 25c. each.

Medical Guide mailed free.

Humphreys' Ned. Co., Cor. William & John Streets,

New York.

JAS. E. SILVERTHORN. ROSSVILLE, IND.

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SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORT-HORNS. Catalogue on application. Visitors welcome.

The Belmont Shropshires Again at the Top Champion Ram and Champion Ewe

At International, Chicago; New York State Fair Syracuse, and Canadian National, Toronto. Champion ram and champion fock at each of the above shows in open competition, and also the breeders fock at international. A record-breaker stock of high quality of either sex for saie, ROM E-E REPORTED from England. Orders should be placed now for SROW FLOCKS for the coming season. Will import. Write for prices.

J. G. HANMER,
Prop. Belmont Stock Farm,
Brantford, Ontario, Canada. COL. A. G. MADDEN, KINSMAN, IND.,

Expert judge of horses.
Write before cialming date. GRAND VIEW FARM

Live Stock Auctioneer,

LANCASTER, PA. PROPERTY OF R. P. McGRANN. AT STUD—Imported Hackney stallion Damesfort 77 (22), sire of first-prise rinners in Progeny Class, Philadelphia, 905. Fee, \$50 the season. Usual return

Half-Bred HACKNEY HARNESS. and SADDLE HORSES always on hand. MARRY DONNON, Manager.

Ayrahire Breeders' Association desting the second of the seco

8 89008 49° 0 00 at and

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Mr. Bryan, like Barkis, is willin'.

The meat packers are indignant. So are

The packing houses forgot that cleanli-ness is near akin to Godiness.

do not always make men Christians.

The chicken potted in Chicago is said to be veal, and not very good calf-ment at that. Mr. Rockefeller is said to be a very agree

able man to meet. So was Mr. Olly Gam-Naturally, King Alfonso wants to extin-nish the Anarchists. They nearly put

him out. Anything that will chop up is good enough for the modern sausaeg—old leather gloves, for instance.

Boston is to have gas at an unprecedent edly low price. It was always cheap, how-

ever, at the City Hall. Give the beef trust men some medicine out of their own cans and perhaps their moral health will be improved.

How soon the Cubans have become Americanized. There is a great deal of graft in the Pearl of the Antilles.

The Chicago investigation statements are Miles away from the embalmed beef report, which now appears like ancient history.

Delaware is a small State, but it has s United States Senator with a big name. It is Henry Algerron Du Pont de Nemours. We are told that a Russian woman can

not enter a university until she is married. That is the time when she begins to learn. Mother Nature can always give us pure

food, in spite of the beef trust, and the season of fresh vegetables is on. Long life to King Alfonso still lives. He never ate

any canned Chicago beef, though he has seen a good deal of 'tough meat in the bull-Bryan's surprise party was probably like a great many affairs of a similar character.

Some kind friend, no doubt, gave him ad-It is to be hoped that Bernhardt's fare-

wells to America are genuine, and that she will not come here as an octogenarian to A first-rate mulch for young trees in seed tand is a mixture of chip dirt and coal

ashes applied liberally enough to kill the

grass around the tree. Richard Canfield boasts of his success, but most of his patrons, no doubt, lament their failures. Gayly the prosperous gambler smokes his eigar.

Those who fight the potato beetle with hand spray apparatus or the old-fashioned whisk broom are likely to parily fail by not u sing enough of the liquid. The whole plant should be liberally sprayed, whether or not all parts are infested and the mixture kept thoroughly stirred while being used.

Now is the time for an honest meat packer to build up his business. Some men get rich by doing right, as did the Boston rope maker, who refused to wet his manufactures in order to increase their weight before selling them, as was the custom be-fore he came into the field. Honesty is, after all, the best policy in the long run.

The waste which is left in lumbering is a common cause of fires which start rapidly in the dead underbrush. Removal of these waste trimmings is required by law in European countries, and also in Minnesota, where the lumbermen are compelled to burn the trimmings. This regulation, with where the lumbermen are compelled to burn the trimmings. This regulation, with the addition of an efficient system of fire patrol, has been very effective in preventing fires in that State. The neighboring State of Michigan, on the contrary, has had disastrous fires recently, configurations causing a loss of \$1,000,000. Very few such fires would pay for an adequate forest protection for a long period.

gotten out by grinding and ed for crops. As for the third eded, phosphoric soid, the great rock phosphates seem likely to

The general business situation continued extremely good. Railways are reporting large and increased varnings, the gain for April being 9.3 per cent. ever the same month of last year. Manufacturing establishments report but little idle machinery, and trade in the various kinds of merchandise is sotive for the season. Both exports and imports exceed those for the corresponding time last year. There is little or nothing in the outlook that indicates overproduction or that suggests dull times is sight, although labor troubles are somewhat threatening and are the only dark spots in sight. The Government June crop report on grain, out this week, cannot be considered unfavorable, since the very slight decrease in condition must have been more than offset in the improvement that that has taken place during the favorable weather since the preparation of the report, while the acreage has increased over last year.

sell his farm. The children are sick of farm work, his wife wants a change, and farm work, his wife wants a change, and farming, he says, doesn't pay anyhow. He has put a farm agent at work hunting customers, and Mr. Meadows spends considerable time showing the place to possible buyers. Doesn't know just what he will do for a living, but has several schemes, and thinks he knows where he can get a big per cent. for the price of his farm. Perhaps he'll lend the money to a son-inlaw who wants to "branch out" in business, and who offers high interest, or may be it would be better to buy Western mortgages and get nine per cent., or come to think it over, he might buy a farm in some other section where plenty of money can be made with but little work. Probably, however, he will not take to farming again however, he will not take to farming again even in the other section. He would pre-fer some business that he knows less about, fer some business that he knows less about, he says. Wait a little, Farmer Meadows. Thousands of farmers with just such discontented, hazy notions as yours have some to grief thereby. Why not go slow? "Leave a hole for you to get out and a hole for him to get out," was the advice of a shrewd, careful business man. Better hold on to the deed and lease the farm for saveral years. Then try that farm for several years. Then try that other occupation which now seems so attractive. At the same time watch those other schemes which you were to take in hand. Note how those particular Western mortgages panned out, and how the paper metropolis of the South and the boom city of the West treated their confiding investors. See if the promising scheme of the of the West treated their confiding investors. See if the promising scheme of the
son-in-law or the business friend turned out
as they expected. Watch the "other section" through the newspapers and judge
whether it is, after all, the earthly paradise
you supposed. Think it over, Farmer
Meadows. Possibly you do not need the
advice that you change your place in life
with the greatest possible caution, but so
far as the writer's observation goes, just
about nine out of ten farmers who have
sold their farms would be happy men if
they could go right back under the old conditions.

Watering Lawns.

Boston's advertising bureau is an assured fact. It is to be hoped that it will be more satisfactory than the municipal printing plant planned by Mayor Quincy.

Mr. Cleveland does not want to run for the White House again. He is too stout for another political race, and he may fear that Br. Osler will say that he is too old.

Watering Lawns.

Watering Lawns.

Watering Lawns.

Watering Lawns.

Observation of a unwher of lawns any dry season seems to show that sprinkling the grass in times of real drought is worse than usdees. A little water applied frequently to the surface tends to bring the roots to the top of the ground, and the plant depends on the artificial supply instead of penetrating to greater depths for natural moisture. Hence, in a time when the upper layers of soil become nearly dry, some of the grass dies and the lawn is well-aigh

for another political race, and he may fear that Br. Osler will say that he is too old.

Nor way will have to be content without a representative from Sweden at the coronation of King Haakon. These family quarrels are always so disagreeable, don't you know.

How soon we are forgotten before we are gone. John C. New died not long since, and few people recalled during his later years, that he had held important efficial positions under Presidents G and Arthur and Benjamin Harrison.

When they hitch an air ship to the North Pole a new continent will be in sight, but not before. In the meanwhile, do not be too speedy in making preparations for emigration. We still have a few feet of land left in America for new settlers.

About the only advantage of sorgham is that it will stand a great deal of dry weather. But so will the millets, and they are much more easily grown. The supremacy of corn as the chief fodder and forage or po is not threatened by any of its rivals, new or old.

Nor way will have a few feet of land left in America for new settlers.

In watering a lawn the only way really beneficial is to give the ground a thorough souking as far down as the roots extend. Water should be applied at night. A good plan is to turn on a large stream of water story at he mould be applied at night. A good plan is to turn on a large stream of water story and a thorough souking as far down as the roots extend. Water should be applied at night. A good plan is to turn on a large stream of water story and should be applied at night. A good plan is to turn on a large stream of water story and a thorough souking as far down as the roots extend. Water should be applied at night. A good plan is to turn on a large stream of water should be applied at night. A good plan is to turn on a large stream of water should be applied at night. A good plan is to turn on a large stream of water should be applied at night. A good plan is to turn on a large stream of water should be supfled.

Should in water should be supfled. This plan takes an

It is to be hoped t pound which they did not even coasi-good enough to est. The course of dom tic economy will become a subject for ri-cule if it does not produce the good resu-that its originator anticipates.

A jarring note, in its otherwise calm an sensible proceedings at the convention of the American Medical Association this week, was a somewhat sensational utter ance by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, who does not appropriate the convention of the conventio ance by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, wi not approve of the so-called hr foods, though perhaps he may not ex the savory sausage made of, heaven what, flesh material, that may be than pork.

He intimated that old men should be consigned to the scrap heap, wherever that may be. Why did he not go further and suggest that all men over fifty should be taken out and shot, so that the world might be left for younger men to bustle in, though perhaps he would not be willing to be counted in the ranks of those doomed to death for the atrocious crime of being far beyond the age set by Dr. Osler as the limit of human inventive usefulness. We are afraid he is a dootor who would not be eager to take his own medicine, as far as the age question is concerned.

This attempt to place a limit upon man's usefulness is as absurd as it is unnecessary, for as long as a man retains his physical vigor and mental faculties unimpeired there is no reacon why he should retire in favor of a younger man who is no more capable than he is, if indeed, he is quite as efficient, owing to lack of practical experience. He intimated that old men she

rience.

According to some of the theorists of the Osler-Hutchinson school there would be only about ten years of life when a man's work would be of any value in the world. From twenty to thirty he is in a formative period, generally speaking, and the time in which he could accomplish anything of importance would be between thirty and forty. After that, though he might not pass into second childishness and mere oblivion, he would be of no account.

This brings us bear to the old contestion.

oblivion, he would be of no account.

This brings us back to the old question,
"Is life worth living?" Hardly, we should
say, if it is to be so cribbed, cabined and
confined. Why make such a fuse about
race suicide and the possible decrease of
the population of the world, or attempt to
preserve life through medical and surgical
exertions if we are to be pushed from our
thrones before we are fully seated upon
them? Why should we not all turn Smakers?
That would be one way of preventing old
men from occupying this planet and of letting it go to the brute creation.

But when all is said and done these who
are competent will continue to help places
of trust and honor in the world, whatever
their age, until death, in the words of
Will Waterproof, shall call them from the
boxes. We presume that Dr. Fraedi flutchinson would not like to see the variabled,
alert and able head of one of the oldest institutions of learning consigned to the

scrap beap, a vile phrase, that is esquestive of Pagan dirt and disorder, and not of Christian brotherhood. When we get so scientific that we shall less all human feeling, it will be time for all of us to go to the

state apper end of the slope and allow it to work down across the lawn, covering the whole surface with an almost imperceptible sheet of moisture.

After several hours the lawn will be thoroughly scaked. This plan takes an immense amount of water, but the grass will spring up with a rich blue-green that delights thelega, while the vitality of the sod is not impaired.

Suespitus of lawns, it is thought by some that noffling but stable manure will snawer to keep the grass in color and thickness, but it is a fact that any of the standard top dressing fertilisers will produce a splendid growth, and can be applied without causing any marked odor or giving an unpleasant appearance to file lawn.

Congress in domestic shoomey have been introduced in some of the Western colleges, and this example is likely to be followed in other institutions of a similar character. One of the sims of this movement is to teach how money may be expended to the best advantage in purchasing household supplies, and also to impart a knowledge of the chemistry of food, so that the most helpful and healthful articles may be selected for nouriemment that will help to build up a strong constitution and give vigor to the naturally weak and deliente.

The reformer who is responsible for this new departure in academic instruction may that it is of vital importance that the girls should know comething definite about practical housekeeping. Before the artor for higher education set in girls learned many things at home connected with the care and management of a family, which are

ring confusion to the oil trust. Just how its rosy state of things can be brought bout is yet uncertain, but if the German armore can raise pointons for slochel at a told, it would seem that the hustling antice agriculturiate with their nimbler vits and better farm machinery might do

Those who wear crowns, and those who as pire to them, seem to be very polite to each other just at present, but it is rather surprising to learn that the pretender to the Spanish throne sent a message to King Alfonso, after the last attempt to send him out of exister os, couched in the following words: "As a courteous adversary, I wish to congratulate you on your narrow escape from an odious outrage." This was certainly chivalrous, after, perhaps, the manner of Don Quizote, on the part of a man who would like to occupy the dais which is so perilous to the young royal bridegroom at present.

Present.

This, however, was nothing to the exhibition of affection and appreciation which the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Emperor William made when they met in Vienna recently. They kissed each other three times, and this, perhaps, indicated that they would stand by each other through all socialistic and anarchistic outrages. It could not indicate that they would not be antagonistic if some complications should arise which would plunge their respective countries into war with each other.

other.

It is not pleasant to be a king or an emperor on the continent of Europe, but the one who occupies either of these positions is a good deal like the buxing fly who cannot get out of the bottle where he is imprisoned. An emperor might abdicate, to be sure, but a monarch without a crown is a poor creature, with no one to pay him respect, and with but a limited income, considering his extravagant habits, to support him.

Potentates are to be pitied for they cannot go abroad without more or less ceremonial, unless they play the part of the
good Haroun Alraschid, and that is hardly
possible in this day of publicity and photographs, when the faces of rulers are made
as familiar as are those of oriminals in

as familiar as are those of criminals in police quarters.

So that when emperors meet it is not surprising that they have sympathy with each other in their troubles, just like people of less exalted station. It is not customary for men in the United States to kiss each other, but in Europe even the lower classes of masculine bipeds indulge in osculation when they meet, so there is nothing remarkable, after all, in the kissing of the emperors, though at first it seems a little strange and offensive.

An Able Statement.

Governor Guild has very forcibly and cogently stated his reasons for not commuting a death sentence into imprisonment for life. The penalty which he declined to set aside is the one instituted by law for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted, and telleving that he was guilty, after a careful examination of all that could be said in favor of the unhappy man, the Governor could not conscientiously reach any other decision than the one he has made public.

Those who are in favor of abolishing capital punishment should bear in mind that the Governor is only acting officially, as he promised when he took the cath as the chief executive of the State. He does not make the laws. He merely executes them to the best of his ability. Even his real sympathy for a sorely afflicted family would not allow him to interfere with what he considered a righteous conviction, and he felt that he had no right under the circumstances to set aside a penalty legally inflicted.

attention to the fact that the safety of scalaty depends on the proper execution of the laws, especially where dastaudly orimes are committed when weak women are left unprotected. Even those who could not wholly endorse Governor Guild's decision, acknowledged that it was an able and impartial statement of the motives by which he was notinated in reaching what he considered a just conclusion.

A few so-called "trade secrets" of the cold-storage business were brought out in a hearing before a committee of the Chicago City Government last week. Although not new, the methods outlined appear novel and interesting to many consumers who for the first time read them in the newspapers next day. A member of a large cold-storage firm objected to a rule requiring date of storage to be stamped on the packages for the reason that, the rule being limited to Illinois, the buyers would know the goods came from Chicago.

"Not five per cent. of the goods in cold-storage warehouses in Chicago are sold in that State," declared the witness. "They are either sent abread or sold in the East. People, when they buy food products, are possible. You sell chickens or turkeys in the New York or New England market, and you have to tell the buyer they came from New Jersey or Connecticut. The Iowa chicken is better than the New Jersey chicken, but the New Yorker does not think so. He must have his breiler from New Jersey, and the result is that there was more chickens sold in the State in one

TRUST

Worcester Standard Buckeye Mower

HERE ARE A PEW POINTS OF ITS SUPERIORITY.

Fewer Parts than in any other mower. Strength so distributed that every part is equal to any strain it to called upon to bear. Aboliticity the EASILEST MACMINE TO DRAW that a horse was over historic to. No strain upon the team; ne sero necks. Every part interchangeable.

If a part breaks we furnish a duplicate that WILL VIT. The foot lift to in a convenient position, and mables the driver to lift the bar with atmost case. The sent is placed far back, and is handy to get off or ou The tilting device has a wide range.

The Standard Buckeye Mower is made for ome or two horses, and will out 3\frac{1}{2}, 4, 4\frac{1}{2}, 5 and 6 feet on every kind of ground, side hill, bog or level meadow, and with less strain to man and team than any other mower. Ask for our new 1906 Catalogue. It describes the Buckeye in detail. RICHARDSON MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass.



Gertain Water Supply

EEThoo so so and so and

The and light England lower weight of the same in the

You are not at the mercy of the wind wa reliable little power like this. Besic pumping any quantity of water it will de world of other farm work for you. It JAGER BASOLINE ENGINE

should be inspected before being put in cold storage, but the Chicago inspector which is assessed upon edible products which is assessed upon edible products which enter the city:

Meats, \$15,617,242; poultry and game, \$10,341,211; fish, sea, \$4,167,311; fish, fresh-water, crabs and snails, \$983,839; muscels,

Another objection raised was to the requirement that all fowls be "drawn" before being frozen, and the length of time goods could be kept in storage. It was argued it was healthier not to draw the birds, and that six months was too short a time, the average for eggs being nine months and fowls ten and eleven.

Water, crabs and snalls, \$983,839; muscels, \$931,822; oysters, \$17,226; fruit and vegetables, \$2,003,220; eggs, \$5,577,180; butter, \$7,920,893; cheese, \$2,986,059.

These products were almost exclusively of French origin and do not include wines, breadstuffs, coffee, or canned and salted meats, the last three of which are the only articles of general consumption of which

The twenty-first annual meeting of the loistein-Friesian Association of, America Holstein-Friesian Association of America was called to order by President A. A. Cortelyou of Syracuse, N. Y., June 6. There were personally present over two hundred members and 492 represented by proxy. proxy.

Malcom H. Gardner, Delavan, Wis., pre

sented in detail the report of the workings of his office of superintendent of Advanced Registry, including a pamphlet containing a list of all authenticated butter records of \$4250 prize money.

Mr. Gardner said, in part:

Mr. Gardner said, in part:
During the year just closed our breeders have had 1614 cows under test for a period of seven days, and many of these cows for a longer period. Of the 1614 cows, the tests of sixty-nine were begun more than eight months after freshening; and the results felly sustain the reputation of our breed of cattle for holding, out well. The remaining 1545 cows and heifers of all ages produced, during a period of seven consecutive days, 581,909 pounds of milk, containing 19,701; pounds butter fat; thus showing an average of 3 39 per cent. fat. owing an average of 3 39 per cent. fat.

The average weekly production for each animal so tested was 3767 pounds milk containing 127 pounds butter fat; equivalent to 53.6 pounds milk, or over twenty-six quarts, daily, and nearly afteen pounds of the best quality of butter per week.

The report of the secretary, F. L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt., showed the largest business in the history of the association. Certificates of registry and transfer to the number of 25,175 had been issued, exceeding those of the American Jersey Cattle Club by over 2300.

The growth in membership was extraordinary, 193 new members being admitted, bringing the total number to about 1500. The receipts of the office were \$36,188.77 and a net balance of \$20,149.16 had been turned over to the treasurer.

Important amendments to the by-laws were adopted, including the rules for Advanced Registry. A provision was adopted requiring all persons registering cattle to keep a private herd register showing the date of service, name and number of the cow served, name of the bull used, and the date of calving and the sex and color of the calf.

Appropriations were made of \$4500 for prime for A. R. O. butter records, \$3500 for prime at fairs and \$500 for the National Dairy Show.

Dalry Show.

Hon. O. U. Kellogg of Cortland, N. Y.,
was elected precident, and W. A. Matteson, Utles, N. Y., R. M. Hotaling, San
Francisco, Cal., F. B. Fargo, Lake Mills,
Wis., F. P. Knowles, Auburn, Mass., were
elected vice-precidents. A. A. Cortelyon,
Somerville, N. J., T. A. Mitchell, Weedsport, N. Y., and W. B. Barney, Hampton,
is., were elected directors for two years.
Superintendent M. H. Gardner, Delivan,
Wis., Treasurer Wing R. Smith, Syracuse,
N. Y., and Secretary-Editor F. L. Houghtom, Brattlebore, Vt., were re-elected.
It was voted to hold the next meeting at
Syracuse on the first Wednesday in June,
1907. F. L. Houghton,
Brattlebore, Vt.,
Brattlebore, Vt.

\$10,341,211; fish, sea, \$4,167,311; fish, fresh-water, crabs and snalls, \$983,839; muscels,

articles of general consumption of which the United States furnish a portion of the French supply. The chief characteristic of the Paris market is the abundance and excellence of its vegetables and small fruits, which are mainly grown in the neighborhood of the city upon gardens orchards and truck farms, which are en-riched with sewage and artificial fertilizers and worked up to the highest standard of

Plenty of gardening is begun in the spring, but very little is properly cared for to the end of the season.—Joel Richardson, Penobscot County, Me.

Wanted--Blueberries

Prompt Returns. Top Prices. Send for Tags and Weekly Price List.

BOURNE & CO... F. H. MARKET, BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs Wanted

Premium paid for strictly fresh eggs. Prompt returns. W. H. RUDD & Son Co.

Boston, Mass. BEEF

We use only FRESH BREF, and then nothing but the plates. WE GUARANTEE THE QUALITY. Everybody orders again, as the CORNED BEF! is a we represent. Write for prices—will answer promptly. GEO. NYE COMPANY

Ship Your Hay W. J. PHELPS.

617 Chamber of Commerce, BOSTON, MASS.

GOOD PRICES. QUICK RETURNS BLUEBERRIES WANTED

Highest Prices. Prompt Retures. Send for shipping tags. CHAPIN BROS.

97-99 South Market St., Boston, Mass. Berkshires. First premium herd boars from one to two years old No fancy prices saked.
S. J. WHITMORE, Horon, Mich.

WE MAKE PRIENDS AND "LOW DOWN" MILK WAGONS
Bend your name and let us tell you about it.



NOW IS THE TIME

ASPHALT READY ROOFING Any handy man can lay it

MALT READY ROOFING CO.

Beef prices brook 2200 for at 350; 2100 for Mile quiet heavy would Philib Ricke brook 355. And 2 cows (355. Beggs sellin dold 1 ayrel 20 coid 1 ayrel 20 coid

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK - MARKETS.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.
For the week ending June 20, 1506. AMOUNT OF LIVE STOCK AT MARKST.

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List.

This week 3403 Last week 3403 One year ago 3506 Cattle Sheep MASSACHUSETTS At Watertown.

DROVES OF VEAL CALVES.

Maine: At Brighton—E. E. Chapman, 13; Thompson & Hanson, 178; A. D. Kilby & Son, 30; M. D. Holt & Son, 40; E. L. Libby, 31; M. D. Stockman, 19; Farmington Live Stock Company, 175; George Weston, 50; F. L. Libby, 59. New Empshire: At Watertown—W. F. Wallace, 30; Nims & Subrook, 125; Wood & Moore, 100. At N. E. D. M. & W. Company: A. F. Jones & Moulton, 150; T. Shan, 40; E. Zargent, 40. Vermont: At Watertown—W. E. Hayden, 40; N. H. Woodward, 91; Fred Savage, 100; E.O. Piper, 20; A. P. Needham, 64. At Brighton: J. E. Empy, 185; W. A. Ricker, 12, At N. E. D. M. & W. Company: B. F. Ricker & Co., 71; Goodrich & Rowell, 50. Massachusetts: At Watertown—J. S. Henry, 76. At Brighton: J. J. D. Neylon, 75; J. N. Henry, 10; C. H. Forbush, 10; R. Connors, 31; A. M. Baggs, 20.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

Beef cattle trade was dull, showing a slight drop in prices, compared with last week's prices. J. Philbrook sold 2 oxen, weighing 220 Be, at 5c, and 2 oxes, 3200 hs, at 35c. O. H. Forbush, 1 cow, weighing 120 be, at 5c, and 2 oxes, 320, 15 off; 2, weighing 120 bs, for 15c, 5c off; i bull, 910 bs, at 31c; 1 cow, 500 hs, at 34c; 1 cow, 500 hs

Document read with last weath prices. A Price of the process of th

BOSTON WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Tuesday—The market for beef cattle was dull, with prices slightly lower. Drovers reported that they found difficulty in making sales at satisfactory prices. Nims & Holbrook sold a pair of oxen, 200 ms, 346 ms, 14c; 5 cows, 200 ms, 15c; 1 cow, 1000 ms, at 15c.

Veal Calves—Prices were lower, but there was a good demand at the decline. Receipts were fairly heavy. Nims & Holbrook sold 125 at 6c. N. H. Woodward sold 88 at 6c. A. P. Needham sold 64 at 6cc.

Hogs—Prices were unchanged from last week's prices, but there seemed to be more disposition to buy and the average prices were, perhaps, a little better. E. G. Piper sold 39 at 6cc.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts of sheep were a little heavier, but still not enough to make a quotable market. Spring lambs are coming in more freely.

J. S. Henry brought in 50 sheep and 2 choice spring lambs, which were shipped te slaughter. Choice spring lambs are donoting in more freely.

Live Poultry—Receipts of the week were about 7,000 ms. Prices hold unchanged from a week ago.
Brollers, 12 g22c; fowl, 13g the; old rocaters, 5 (que., DROVES OF VEAL GALVES.

Maine: At Brighton—E. Chapman, 12; Thompson 12 the 12 the price of the state of the s

FRESH MEATS.

PRESH MEATS.

Boof, choice, 75000; light, choice, 750710; heavy
good, 6270; good, 1500; hindquarters, choice, 1501
lije; sommon to good, 6300; forequarters, choice, 1501
lije; common to good, 6400; oow boof, country
dressed, 3500; mutton, attra, lot; common to
good, 7600; preshinga, good to choice Westers,
10010; veals, choice, Eastern, 1500; lot, fore
good, 7600; secumon, 1500; pring lambe, East, tholes,
y B. 116010; do demmen to good, W B. 12010;
Western, choice, P B, 12010; Kentucky, choice, J P.
B, 13010;

And the state of t



PRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

Evergreens Shrubs Roses Hardy Plants

All the Best and Hardlest Varieties

Largest and Most Variet Collections in America

ELLWANGER & BARRY MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES

ROCHESTER NEW YORK

The Real Property Continue of Longs.

The Holmes Adjustable **Trimming Saw**

A Practical Necessity for Every Tree Will pay for Itaali in first day's use. Sont on receipt of

FOUR CENTS MORE FOR NO. 1 CREAM THAN FOR NO. 2

The creamedes of the country have become so convinced of the increased value of thick cream over thin cream that many of them are paying a premium on cream containing so per cent or more butter fat over that containing under so per cent.

One of the largest buyers of cream in the West, the Hanford Produce Co., of Sioux City, lowa, issued in January the following statement to its cream shippers.

"We are going to offer a premium of a cents per pound butterfat for what we term No. 1 cream.

FIRST CRADE cream shall consist of all hand separator cream which is delivered at least twice a week in winter and three times per week in summer, this cream to be delivered reasonably sweet and testing 30 per cent of the control of

SECOND GRADE cream shall consist of all hand separator cream delivered in good condition not less than once a week or testing less than the per cent." delivered in good condition not less than once a week or testing acceptance.

During these conditions creamery patrons should buy only the cream separator that can skim a heavy cream. The

UNITED STATES CREAM SEPARATOR

can skim a heavier cream than any other and do it without clogging. The U. S. has the record of skimming a cream testing 65 per cent. And remember also that the U. S. holds the World's Record for clean skimming.

It gots the most cream and will deliver as heavy a cream as you want.

Write for copy of our fine, new, 1906 separator catalogue. It tells why the U. S. can skim the first grade cream; how it made the World's Record for clean skimming and many other things you should know before you put any money into a cream separator. Write for a copy today—do it now while you think of it. Ask for catalogue No. 400 and we'll send it quitele.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

We probably have a selling agent in your vicinity, and if so, will give you his same when we send you the catalogue. It is his business to show you a U. S. Separator if you want to see one.



33 Years Selling Direct

Our vehicles and harness have been sold direct from our factory to user for a third of a century. We ship for examination and approval and guarantee safe delivery. You are our nothing if not satisfied as to style, quality and price.

We are the largest state of Harness. Send for large free styles of Harness. Send for large free states.

ELKHART CARMAGE & HARRIESS MFG. CO., ELEBART, MD.

FARMERS' WANTS

AT FARNHAM FARM Flock Established 26 Years Importations Annually.

Oxford Downs

We are at present offering a number of Yearling Pams, by imported sire, for flock headers. Besides, we can supply Rams for ranch purposes. We also hold for sale is Yearling Ewes and is Eam and Ewe Lambs. These ismbs are without doubt some of the best that can be obtained in America.

We expect an importation from England in August, of Soth rams and ewes, HENRY ARKKIL & SON, Artell, Ont. Gueiph, G. T. E.

Arkell, O. P. E.

SUGAR HIL STOCK FARM Polled Durhams

(HORNLESS SHORT-HORNS) Chas- Wright, Paris Gressing, Ind HARRY W. GRAHAM,

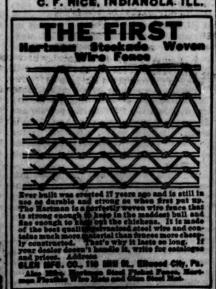
Live Stock Auctioneer, Eight years' experience in many American calculoroughly posted in pedigrees. Terms reasonable rite of wire for data. Jas. W. Sparks, Titles Jer

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

... SW MARSHALL, NO THE CATALOGUE OF THE College of Veterinary Medicine

Ohio State University is now ready for distribution'. For further information address DR. DAVID S. WHITE,
Deen, Columbus, Ohio.

BRONZE TURKEYS BARRED COCKERELS Turkeye bred from 25-h. hone and 45-h. tom; also we se Barred Plymouth Rock cockessis that are may in color and large bessed. Prioce: Turkeye-m. St. hone, \$6; cockerels, \$6 each, and refer in write. Address C. F. RICE, INDIANOLA. ILL.



th of Manachuntts. PROBATE COURT.

all persons interested in the estate of SARAH L. HAVEN, late of Waterville, in the State of false, decembed;
THEREAL, Wittem B., Spencer, the extension for the will of said decembed, has produced for allowance the account of his administration upon the estate of said decembed;
fou for farefur estate of said decembed;
for the facety said to appear at a Probaurt, to be half at Cambridge, in said Count;
the twenty-sixth day of June, D. 1986, is
of clask in the foreneous, 20 show cause,
post have, why the same should not be a

No. 320. Extension Top Surrey. Price of plote, 578.00. As good as sells for \$15. mor

Tarmers' Want Department is established to alloo the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address of initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the

CANADA Unienched Hardwood Ashes—Best fer-tilizer in use. GEORGE L. MUNROE & SONS, Oswego, N. Y.

CANADIAN HARDWOOD ASHES-Try this fer-EDDING announcements and invitations, correct style, finest quality. Prices quoted. MELVIN . KENNEY, The Picture Shop, 69 Bromfield Street, oston, Mass.

RERESHIRES—Combination's Best 49881—First in class and champion at 1968 International Live Stock Exposition—four yearings and four spring boars for sale. All good ones. J. A. LELAND Woodside Farm, Springfield, Ill. WANTED—By young man of good habits, work with worst brodder; eareful and handy, Address H. MUIRHEAD, R. 10, Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED-A buyer for 20 registered female Short-horns and 2 buils. All good ones. MAY GOFF North Middletown, Bourbon Co., Ky. LHWOOD Herd of Aberdeen-Angus-Blackbirds, Eriess, Prides, Queen Mothers, Coquettes, Jilts, Barbara and other good families; animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Also pure bred Berkshire hogs. Wrise your wants. T. J. VIDLER, Pana, Ill.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS Bulis for sale—One two years old and two one year old. All in good con-ition. MR. HENRY WIEBKE, Caledonia, Minn. DOSE Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels—\$1.25 single in bird, if dach for two or more. Every premium on young Stock at the three largest State shows. A few price winners and fearly breeders at reasonable prices. SONUGGS POULTBY FARM, BOX 30, Mitchellville, is.

IGHT Brahms Cockerels—Farm raised utility birds. First pen at Polo 1809. Send for leadet.

COR Sale—Toulouse and Emden geese, Mammott Petris and Mussovy ducks at a reduced price for the next sedays; also Barred and Buf F. Rock cock rele, Light Brahms, Blick Langshan, Buf Wyan lotte and the C.B. Leghors. 12 Shetland pony stal-ions with show records for sale, GEO. A. HEYL Washington, Ill.

BARRED Plymouth Bock Eggs for hatching, Ring bett & Briddey strains. By chickens are large by boned with barred. Eggs it, 81.5; N. \$1.0; D. \$5; N. years a breeder. JAMES M. RAMSEY, M. Carmel, Wabdah Co., III.

COR Sale—From prize-winning stock gence, Pekin ducks, M. B. turkey toms Rocks; also some choice Poland-Unina They are water lies State Pair winners, prices. W. J. BERND, New Richmond,

BERRESTIERS fierd boars: Lord Mayor 1949.
Longfollow's Fremier 7730, two bred gilts, two
open -ills, forty choice fall pigs. Frices low. Send
to now controllogue. G. LETTERLE & SON, Harrode
Crock, Kye : 7 PERMANUE boars for spring service, \$15 to \$20 each; pairs not akin. Scotch Collife male pups from registated working stock, \$6 sech. C. H. C. Ak DERSON & Co., R. 4, Cartinville, Di.

HEALTHY, choice, pure Barred Plymouth Rocks, Il either sex, \$1.50 each or \$15 per dosen. Eyris coops used. Order early. MRS. W. B. THOMAS, Angureed Parm, Route 2, Moweaqua, III. FOR SALE—Two recorded English Shire stalling. On account of other business arrangements, will sell these horses worth the money. Fedgree on application. Will show colts by each. Both heat card treaders. Fod Galliers, Albia, Ia.

OB SALE—Recorded Percheron stallion, ron gray, feeled Sept. 15, 1993; weight 1996 pounds. Also sorthern buils. A. S. HAWRES, Waseca, Minn.

Occidental Plymouth Books, L. Prahmas, Buff.
Occidents, W. Wyandottes, C. I. Games, S. O. A.,
inscreas and S. O. B., Leghorns; If for §1. B.; 26 for
[H. B. Eurley, 9 for \$2.56. Oliveular free. F. S.
OMANIN & CO., Route I. Effingham, Ill. BOICE White Holland Turkey Toms, \$2 to \$4. Ems all sold. Order quiet. C. W. HEIM,

ALLIE POWELL, Live Stock Auctioneer,

WABASE, IND. I have a wide acquaintance among breeders of reg-tured coast. Georgia attention gives to parties of the control of the control of the coast of any only less furnished to those destring it.

LIVE STOOK AUGTIONEER.

W. S. MILLER, TOLEDO, Offic,
The complete companie of Polled Decision of

Our Domes.

The Workbex. KHITTED LADY'S SLIPPED

Material—One skein pink, 1 of white, 1 of black Germantown, 1 pair of No. 14 steel needles. Commence at toe.
Cast on 17 stitches, using pink, and knit 2 rows (twice across is a row.)
3d row—Three plain (*) with white, put needle in next stitch as though to knit it with the white yarn around the needle and on one finger, and again around the needle: pull the loop through the stitch. Knit 1 stitch in pink, and repeat from (*) to the end of the row, working the last 3 stitches in pink.

Knit 2 rows plain, in pink, increasing 1 stitch at each side of the middle stitch, on the right side of the work.

Make a row with white dots as in third row. There are 8 dots in the row. Repeat from the 2 plain rows, widening in the same way until there are 12 rows of dots.

On each side take 22 stitches on separate

needles, and knit 15 designs.

Sew up in the back. Crochet two rows of trebles all around the slipper.

Ermine Top—With white cast on 19

stitches, and knit plain forward and back for 100 rows. Put a ploot edge round top. Sew in crosses of black at regular inter-vals.

Constipation.

Constipation is more prolific of human misery than any other one cause. As foes to health, typhoid, smallpox and diphtheris—the three most dreaded infections—are —the three most dreaded infections—are comparatively insignificant, since they do not occur to more than one per cent. of the number afflicted by constipation, and are themselves frequently caused and always greatly aggravated by the latter. A majority of the race, rich and poor alike, are habitually constipated. It poisons the entire system, since it compels the absorption of ptomaines and toxins that should be eliminated. The train of evils that follow this form of autoinfection is almost limities. It maintains itself in a hundred less. It maintains itself in a hundre ways, and finally slays its victims by thousands, although some other name goes into

But it tortures when it does not actually kill, and renders its victims incapable of making the most of themselves in business, in social life or the intellectual world. It in social life or the intellectual world. It robs the complexion of its clearness, the eye of its brightness, the step of its elasticity. It is a slow but sure form of suicide. The victim finally poisons himself to death. No matter what the death pertificate says, the fundamental cause of one-half the deaths recorded is constipation. It is often ignored and may be called by any one of the says. nored and may be called by any one of a dozen names—uremic poisoning, heart failure, remittent fever, etc.

The relief must be sought by curing the

tending the third and fourth fingers of the hand clear of the glass when it is lifted and tipped forward with its brim to the lips, d while the glass is held there in the act of drinking. No doubt it would commonly be considered that people do this for the sake of greater elegance, or at least from an instinctive desire to give to the hand such an appearance, which it would not possess if they closed the entire hand around the glass—if they clutched it, so to speak, a manner of holding that would seem to

But this observer says that really people hold those two fingers clear of the glass in drinking because that is the way that is most convenient. If, he says, a person should grasp the glass with the whole hand closed snugly around it he would find that the act of tipping the glass so held required more muscular effort, for the muscles extending from all the fingers would then be called into use. Whereas if the person drinking holds the glass between the thumb and the first two fingers he not only relieves two other fingers, but also in a way he pivots the glass and makes it easier to tip on that account. Thus the separation of the two fingers from the glass is a perfectly

This philosopher concedes that the act may be exaggerated; that fingers thus extended might even be seen raised and extended more than was really comfortable for the better display of rings adorning them, and he concedes that sometimes when we see our fingers thus raised as we lift our class in clear raise of as we when we see our nagers saw of all, we may lift our glass, in clear view of all, we may seek to crook the fingers in attitudes or and so he concedes seek to crook the fingers in attitudes or curves of greater grace, and so he concedes that in some cases the raising of the fingers in lifting the glass may show affectation in some measure; but his point is that in his original inception and in its practice by the many the elevation of these two fingers is not an affectation, but an act quite uncon-scious and automatic.—N. Y. Sun.

When we are planning the wardrobe for the coming season, one of the first things that presents itself for our consideration is that presents itself for our consideration is the question of new skirts to wear with shirt waists. The styles are so varied that almost any taste or purse may be suited, only a few general rules being necessary to insure success. The skirts must fit closely about the hips and measure from four to six yards around the bottom, tucks, plaits and many gores being resorted to to make this width possible. They must be correct in outline and shaping, but if good paper patterns are used there will be no trouble on that score. Meny skirts have no trimming, others are ornamented with braid, bands of Persian embroidery or tucks.



THE NEW CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH IN PALMOUTH STREET, TO BE DEDICATED SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1906. STATE OF THE STATE OF Photograph Copyrighted, 1966, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

tine, mehair and voile, but those who wish to be economical will find nothing prettier than Poplar cloth and Danish cloth, and these materials are very durable.

How He Saved Mency,
A Kenwood man consented the other day
to go to the millinery department for the
purpose of helping his wife decide on a hat,
After much trying on the lady decided on
two hats from which to make her selection,
One of them was \$24t, the other \$16.
"Now I want you to tell me honesity,
George," she said, "which of these two
you would advise me to get."

Then she put one on after the other and
permitted him to view her from in front,
each side and from behind.

"Well, I'll tell you," he said, at last,
"the one you had on first locks to me as if
it might be more stylish and all that, but
the second one makes you look much
younger than you do in the other."

He had wasted an hour, but he had asaved
\$8.—Chicago Record Herald.

Those Extended Fingers.

A social philosopher has discovered that
an act very commonly regarded as an affectation of gentility, as found in the man
an man or of holding a drinking jeass when drinking from it, is not an affectation at all, but,
try the content of the property of the colors.

The she was \$24th, the she still an and the she property of the she will all she will be the cond one makes you look much
younger than you do in the other."

A social philosopher has discovered that
an act very commonly regarded as an affectation of gentility, as found in the man
are of holding a drinking giass when drinking from it, is not an affectation at all, but,
try the color special property of the she was the she that may be doubted as the other

The least of the property of the she property of the property of the she property of the she property of the property of t

ner of holding a drinking glass when drinking from it, is not an affectation at all, but really an unconscious, automatic act.

This supposed affectation consists in ex-

To Make Perfect Cake.

"Measure or weigh carefully all ingredients before beginning. Attend to the fire; make sure it will be in good baking condition when you are ready for it. Prepare the tins. Either grease them with oil or suet, or line them with greased paper. Do not use butter; it burns and makes the cake stick to the pans. Get out all the necessary utensils."

stick to the pans. Get out all the necessary utensils."
With these words of counsel does the anthor introduce her new little book, "Mrs. Rorer's Cakes, Icings and Fillings," by Mrs. Sarah Tyson Rorer.
Cake plays so important a role in many American households, and the American woman is so likely to be ambitious for success in this direction, provided she can cook at all, that Mrs. Rorer's advice on this interesting subject, and the practical, well-selected recipes with which the greater part of this manual is cocupied, will be pretty sure to carry their welcome with them wherever they go.

Apropos of mixing butter cakes, Mrs. Rorer recommends measuring all the dry ingredients first. "Sift baking powder and flour once at least; twice or three times is better. In spice cakes, sift flour, baking powder and spices together. Separate the eggs, unless a recipe especially directs otherwise.

"In cold weather out the butter into small pieces and allow it to stand near the firs, where it will soften without becoming oily. When everything is in readiness beat the butter to a cream, add gradually the sugar, beat five minutes by time, then add yolks of eggs; beat again five minutes and add the flavoring; alternate the liquid, milk or water, and the flour. When these are in beat two minutes and stir or fold in the well-beaten whites of eggs and bake at once.

"It is wise to line the pan with greased."

once.

"It is wise to line the pan with greased paper for all butter cakes. Shake the mixture well to the sides of the pan."

Baking butter cakes is, Mrs. Rorer thinks, perhaps the most difficult part of cake making. Fruit, pound and bride's cakes, rich in butter, require a very slow oven and leng baking. "Do not open the oven door to regulate the heat; manipulate the store," she cautions. "If, however, the oven, through negligenes, gets very hot, open the door and stand a pan of cold water in the oven before patiting in the cake. Do not

toe cakes, have both cakes and leing cold or rumpled and untidy looking unless they are quite cool.—N. Y. Tribune.

The embroidery hoop is useful for mending tears in the legs of hosiery, a dropped stitch in "drop stitch stockings" being taken up easily in the hoop. Handkerchiefs, napkins, table linen and tears in dresses and aprons can all be patched without a wrinkle if the goods is first stretched in the hoop.—Housekeeper.

Influenza is a germ disease, and is communicated from man to man. Here and there we may find individuals with it the whole year round. In cold weather it usually becomes epidemic, and no one expects to escape its influence. Why does it become more general in cold weather? During the warm weather if a person has the disease, he keeps out in the open air, the windows in our homes are open night and day, the trams have both doors and windows open, or else we ride in open trains. The railway coaches and compartments are well ventilated. Under such conditions it is practically impossible for this disease or any other disease to be communicated from one to another.

ment will soon yield.

matter may be eliminated.

If horseradish is to be grated the simplest way is to put it through the meet chopper.

To prevent making a great dust in sweeping use moist sawdust on bare floors. If the floor is carpeted, moisten a newspaper, tear it into small pieces, and scatter over the floor. The carpet will look much brighter than if swept in the ordinary way.

Hot water and soap generally remove grease spots. If fixed by long standing, use either chloroform or naphtha. Both these must be used away from fire or artificial light.

boards, the ribbon ends being crossed on the back of the board and brought forward across the front of the other board to form a hinge and at the same time form straps to keep the sollars in place.—N. Y. Mail.

GRAHAM WAFFLES.

One pint sweet milk, three well beaten eggs, one tablespoonful of sugar, butter the size of a walnut (melted), salt, one pint of graham and one cupful of wheat flour, mixed with two heaping tablespoonfuls of baking powder.

The New Hampshire Grange.

Cheshire County Pomena's recent meeting at Marlow decided that it is better to take a special college course in agriculture rather than have it taught in our public schools. A. E. Rogers voiced the hospitality of Excelsior and Past Master A. H. French the appreciation of the Pomona. I. A. Loveland, Frank D. Messer and George A. Mayo advocated that the present high school tuition law was not unjust. There was a reading by Mrs. Ella J. Farwell, master, and vocal solos by O.L. Mason and Misa Nourse. East Rockingham Pomona met with Winnicutt Grange of Stratham, June 7, when a class of nine received the instructions at Pomona's Court at the forence nession and arrangements were made for the annual field meeting at Hampton Bea.h., co-operating with the State Board of Agriculture, on Aug. 1. Fourteen granges were represented and 150 people were present at the public session, State Secretary Drake and National Master Bachelder were speakers, and the judges decided that the arguments of the disputants had proved that agriculture has more to do with the success of a nation than manufacturing.

George R. DEARE CELEBY IN BERT CUPS. Check the celery until tender in slightly salted boiling water, then chop it very fine, and keep hot beside the range. Carve small cups from boiled beets, dust them with seasoning, brush lightly with butter and set in the oven until bot. Fill them with the celery, and pour over a little sauce piquant.

BANANA FRITTERS

Two eggs, half a cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls of sugar, one teaspeenful of bailing powder, and three bananas. Separate the eggs. Beat the yolks, butter and sugar together until light. Pour in the milk Beat the whites of the eggs stiff; add them and the flour alternately, a portion at a time. When all is used stir in the baking powder, and lastly the bananas, cut into half-inch blocks. Drep, by tablespoonfuls into deep fat hot enough to emoke alightly. Ocek three or four minutes until a delicate brown, turning once. Drain on paper and serve hot.

CREGLE DIME.

WRITE SPRING'S FARM GUERNSEY HERD

by Bell Hetal No. 1882 (sire Imp. Island 1884), can Imp. Belvidera), PETER THE SHEAT OF PARTANG NO. 6346, and Blue Blood No. 6310.

Cowsee Imp. Deanie 7th. 502.9 St. butter; Imp. of the Berchard. Imp. Sundari 17th, Figham, 60.77 Se, butter with first call; Sheet Ap. 1680.7 Se, butter with first call section of Lewison, sired by Imp. Island Cham.

ambers about 70 carefully selected and another stock for sale at all times, including of fletter and fluid Calves of all ages, law York State Fair for 19th comprise 4st, 12 frate, 5 seconds and 6 this. Price stee. For further information and fillusque, address

ALFRED G. LEWIS, Geneva, N. Y.

ALFRED G. LEWIS, Geneva, N. Y.

To goes; also is choice Heller Calves from \$75 to

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Registered Jersey, Own, farnished free of charge
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make or founds. To non-members, \$2 each head
make or founds. To non-members, \$2 each head
old, double fee. All animals over two years
old, double fee. Or registration of all dead an
make or founds. To non-members, \$2 each head
make, \$1 each. In personned within 96
days from date of free, if presented within 96
days from date of five, if presented within 96
days from date of the personned within 96
days from date of days, \$1 each, \$2 each below, \$1
each from \$2 each \$2 each \$3 each \$4 eac Laws of the Cinb, giving full rules to be folded in securing registration and transfers

Z. S. BRANSON LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Phone 956. LINCOLN, NEB. Will conduct sales anywhere on reasonable terms horoughly acquainted with breeds, bloods and alues. Bate notices prepared. Catalogues com-lied. Inquiries cheerfully answered.

UNDULATA STOCK FARM HARRY WEISSINGER & SON. SHELBYVILLE, KY.,

Breeders of

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

This herd comprises suon families as Blackbirds, Prides, Ericas. Barbaras, Coquettes, Queen Mothers, Heatherblooms, etc. Cattle that were selected because of their choice blood lines and individual excellence. Three high-class bulls in service, the prize-winning WOOD-LAWN ADMIRAL, the noted breeding airs BELL'S ECLIPSER and GAY sire BELL'S ECLIPSER and GAY HERO. Have young bulls by Prince Ite, imp. Preteros and Grantington Here for sale at reasonable prices. Farm one and a quarter miles from Shelbyville on L. & N., C. & O. and Southern R'ys. pieces and boiled in water until soft, and the water drunk by the patient. Put new milk, with a little flour and nutmeg into a saucepan with the boiled celery, serve it warm with pieces of toast, eat it with potatoes, and the painful all-

SHEEP POWERS.

ment will soon yield.

The Lancet advocates the use of snalls as food. The snall, it says, has been called "the poor man's oyster." It makes an excellent fish sauce and may be used for the same purpose as oyster sauce. Care must be exercised in the choice of the snall for food purposes, as it is well known that snalls feed on poisonous plants, and it is the custom in France to allow a few days to elapse after they have been taken from their feeding ground in order that any poisonous matter may be eliminated.

If horseradish is to be grated the simplest way For Sheep, Dogs and Goats. Will run hand Cream Separators; Churns, and other light farm machinery that can be run by hand. Safe, Strong, and Low in price. Send for circulars. Also Round Silos, Ensilage Lutters, Manure Spreaders. HARDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. BOX A. C. Cobleskill, N. Y.



A Smart Jumper

They are interesting, require much training, yet with all their brilliancy of action are very helpless. Constant attention is necessary. A saddler must be well groomed Mothing finer for his skin or his coat than Glosserine, a stable blessing. Bathe with a spoore. Makes a delightful strengthering Glosserine, a stable blessing. Bathe with a sponge. Makes a delightful strengthening rub-down. Supplied by

EASTERN DRUG CO., BOSTON





GRORGE R. DEARE.

How
As to the Son There Tho But to The Today
Of to See Is to Fore and A mon From

1777

Beauty Drop no We clim pain Without The dow Though Yet non Whereb And Wr car, Sending Is made

A crust
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poetry.

VICTORIAN ANTHROPOLOGY. We, who were children in our time,
And who, though something past our prim
Still healthily survive,
Must often, when we come in touch
With modern infants, marvel much
To find ourselves alive.

The milk they drink, I am advised, Must first be duly sterilized, Or else with seal and vow Labelled, to prove to every eye
That it has been provided by

RD

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YORK.

988, to July 15, les to be folded transfers

SON NEER.

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FARM

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S.

The briefest snuffle from afar And calls for potent cures;
The slightest symptom of a blush ollowed by an eager rush take their temperatures.

About them hums a busy tribe ont them numeral to tors, ready to prescribe loctors, ready to prescribe low simples and tabloids, and surgeons quite prepared to ease of their appendices, d eke their adenoids.

Adh what a change from those old days
Which all the world, and all its ways,
And we ourselves, were green!
Dots when, eternally sharp set,
Wate whatever we could get,
Nor recked about hygiene.

Once or twice thrusting forth my tongue, Though why I could not tell, And after some heroic bout, Peltely christened a "blow out," I may have felt unwell.

Even at that early date Victorian microbes lay in wait In every bite and sup: Sc. I repeat, grown wiser now. I am constrained to wonder how We managed to grow up.

My Plato's works on yonder shelf Commend the maxim, "Know yourself," As conduct's safest guide; It seems a later nursery law Adapts this immemorial saw
To "Know your own inside." —Punch.

BEYOND. Beyond the prison cell Release! Beyond the stormy passage Peace! Beyond the starless night The great Sun's rising— Beyond the wilds a home Of Death's devising.

After tumultuous years To creep Within a lonely room And sleep!
After the exigence
Of human hunger,
Bread, and lodging, and wine
To need no longer!

How I have longed for this!-And yet How can I go content-Forget All that was dear in life Entwined about you? How can I pass Beyond In peace without you?

-Allan Munier, in the June Atlantic. A CRADLE SONG. Sleep, O by, my little baby, In your cradle, mother's near; Angels watch all through the night,

With your mother, baby dear. Sleep, O by, my little baby— Tiny bud from heaven's throne; Mother guards you through the shadows Of the night. You're not alone.

Sleep, O by, my little baby; Slumber softly, baby mine; Gentle breezes now are blowing, And the stars above you shine.

Sleep, O by, my little baby, Till the sun-peep comes anew. Angels guard my little darling— Mother watches over you.

—A. U. Mayfield, in the Denver News.

THE SAGE. To great Mohammed con Hakim, the sage, spake words of weight— "E'en to earth's utmost boundaries Judgment the fairest ruler is! "Where'er his steps may lead, for man Justice is safest guardian!

"Howe'er so desperate the fight The strongest scimitar is Right! "Of all known allies, none in sooth, Is more dependable than Truth!" His hearers bowed the assenting head, Yet when a single hour had sped How many knew what Hakim said? —Clinton Scollard, in N. Y. Sun.

THE HURRYING HOURS. How often the thought comes home to me, As the moments hurry away, Of the moments nurry away,
Of the many things I intended to do
Somehow, some time, some day.
There are promises that have not been kept, Though I always meant to be true, But the time is too short for all the things

That a body intends to do. Today is the only day we have, Of tomorrow we can't be sure;
To selze the chance as it comes along
Is the way to make it secure. For every year is a shorter year, And this is truth sublime— A moment misspent is a jewel lost A moment misspent is a positive and the treasury of time.

—Arthur Lewis.

Brilliants.

Sometimes the storm is dark above, Sometimes the rain is chilling; And not a bird in all the tree His merry note is trilling;
Yet in spite of dreary weather,
Sing my heart and I together;
"Clouds may hide the radiant skies,"

Yet the sunshine never dies!"

—Emily Huntington Miller. Beauty and truth, and all that these contain, Drop not like ripened fruit about our feet; We climb to them through years of sweat and

pain; pain;
Without long struggle, none did e'er attain
The downward look from Quiet's blissful seat:
Though present loss may be the hero's part,
Yet none can rob him of the victor's heart
Whereby the broad-realmed future is subdued;
And Wrong, which now insults from triumph's
car.

car, Sending her vulture hope to raven far, Is made unwilling tributary of Good. —Lowell.

A crust of bread and a corner to sleep in,
A minute to smile and an hour to weep in,
A plut of joy to a peck of trouble,
And never a laugh but the moans come double;
And that is life! A crust and a corner that love makes precious.
With the smiles to warm and the tears to re-

With the smiles to warm and fresh us;
And joy seems sweeter when cares come after,
And a moan is the finest of foils for laughter;
And that is life!

He hath but half a heart
Who loves not all.

P. J. Balley.

Bulld as thou wilt, unspoiled by praise or blame,
Bulld as thou wilt; and as thy light is given;
Then, if at last the airy structure fall,
Dissolve and vanish, take thyself no sharp.
They fall, and they alone, who have not striven
—Thomas Balley Aldrich.

suppose he was bound to sacrince himself; but, hang it all, one ean't help feeling sorry fer him!"

Harry Hard—What! Old Bob gone! The best halfbáck we've had for years. That's the third this season; the club will have to break up if our fellows go on like this. It's heartrending! I've a good mind to resign the secretaryship. (Reads note again.) "So you must no longer consider me a regular member of the team, though I shall hope to assist you occasionally." Umph! That's what they all say. Fancy a fellow like Bob, who might have gained his international sup, tied to a woman's apron string. (Puffs at his pipe, asvagely.) Poor old Bob. I suppose he had to! The Marker—So I 'eard, so I 'eard. Ah! It's a pity, that it is. As promising a young player as ever come into these rooms. (Screws in off the red.) 'E'll be a great loss to us—for a time. But they all come back after a year or two, sir. (Makes a long pot.) They do say she's a helress, sir! (Winks at the red, and starts a spot break.) The Hon. the Earl of Thinacre—Er-yes—I have—er—felt compelled to sanotion the engagement. "Not exactly—?" Well—ar—no! But there were—er—circumstances— A highly respectable family; and, the er -young lady not—er—vulgar or unprepossessing. It might have been worse.

Olicake Smith—So poor little Eille's got her lord. Well, well, her ms was set on it; but the child always said she wouldn't. (Fingers his check book absently.) Some wooden-headed young ass, I suppose. Why the deuce couldn't she marry a man who'd work for her, and keep her? Eille's a good little girl, if they'd let her alone. Eht what? "Meeting in five minutea." (Scrawis telegram.) "News received. Satisfied if you and Eille are. Tell Eille to draw on me for anything she likes." It's all ectied. (Sighs.)

her!

Lady Thinacre—Yes; it's all settled. (Sighs.)

Of course, one wouldn't have wished—but with
rents still failing. Now we shall have to receive
them, I suppose. (Sighs again.) "Vulgar?"

My dear Emily, what else can one expect?

"Thought her rather refined?" Oh, I don't complain of her, my dear, but the mother! (Lifts her
hands in horror.) Poor Bob takes it wonderfully
well. But the dear fellow would be sure to bear
up before his mother.

out to marry a duke, but as she hadn't found a suitable one, she was going to put up with me. You wouldn't think abe was that sort to look at her, and talk to her.

"Bometimes I fancy she does like me a bit. She's always uice, and seems to want to please me. Once or twice I've begun to ask her, but she's seemed so flurried that I've stopped. It's no good having an unpleasant scene. It won't be my fault if I don't make her happy. Maud sends you her love—lucky fellow!—Yours ever, Bob Thinsere."

Her View: "Oh, I am so sick and ashamed of it! Every one thinks that I accepted him just because of the title; and I didn't—I didn't!

"He is so big and strong, and so very, very kind and gentle to me; and he did seem to like/me. It sounded so honest and manly when he proposed. But after he settled it with mother he seemed se different. I was so allly and shy; perhaps it I had told him quite plainly that I liked him, he would have tried to love me a little.

"Sometimes I think that he does; and I do try to be nice to him. Once or twice I have thought he was going to may something—It made me tremble all over: but he stopped as if he had altered his mind."—Londen Free Lance.

COOD OF THEMSELVES.

Miscellaneous.

The Talmacre-Smith Engagement.

The Mirrer of Fashion—We are informed upon the best authority that a marriage has been arranged between the Hon. Robert Thinacre, eldest son of the Earl of Thinacre, and Miss Ella Smith, only daughter of John Smith, Esq., of Oilopolis, U. S.

The Club Smoking Room—"Heard the news, you fellows? Bob Thinacre's engaged to Miss Ella Smith. 'What Smith?' Why, old Ocleake Smith's daughter, of course. 'Will I take my cath to it?' My dear boy, I'll go ene better. I'll bet you a fiver on it. Waiter, a brandy and sods, sharp. 'Surprised?' (The speaker shrugs his shoulders.) Why on earth should I be? What else do you think penniless heirs to titles and American heiresses exist for? Order of nature, my dear boy, order of nature. Wish I were heir to an eardom, that's all!"

The Hon. Tom Martin: "Poor old Bob! I suppose I must write and congratulate him; but it's douced hard lines. If it hadn't been for those infernal mortgages be might have picked and chosen among a dozen nice English girls. I suppose he was bound to sacrifice himself; but, hang it all, one ean't help feeling sorry for him!"

Harry Hard—What! Old Bob sone! The best

mad.
"If I were to tell them the truth about the matter they'd probably want to put me in an asylum. I must tell some one, so I'm writing to you. Don't rot me, old man; I'm in love with the

girli
"I daresay you thought, when you read the
news out at Gib., that she was the usual sort of
American hetreas—big., showy, girl, with a
beastly twang in her voice. Well, she isn't. She's
a quiet, almost shy, little thing, with fair hair,
and big, innocent eyes. Honest Injun, Tom, I
thought she was in love with me when I proposed. She just quivered, and put her head
down softly on my arm, like any girl might—and
—you know what I mean.
"Then I saw her mother. She's an awful
woman, old man. She told me that Ellie had set
out to marry a duke, but as she hadn't found a
suitable one, she was going to put up with me.
You wouldn't think she was that sort to look at
her, and talk to her.

Poutb's Department.

Three little crickets, sleek and black,
Whose eyes with mischief glistened,
Climbed up on one another's back
And at a keyhole listened.
The injunctions cried out, "Ohot
I hear two people speaking!
I can't quite see them yor, and soI'll just continue pooking."

Soon Dot and Grandma he could se Ten party they were playing; And as he listened closely, he Distinctly heard Dot saying:

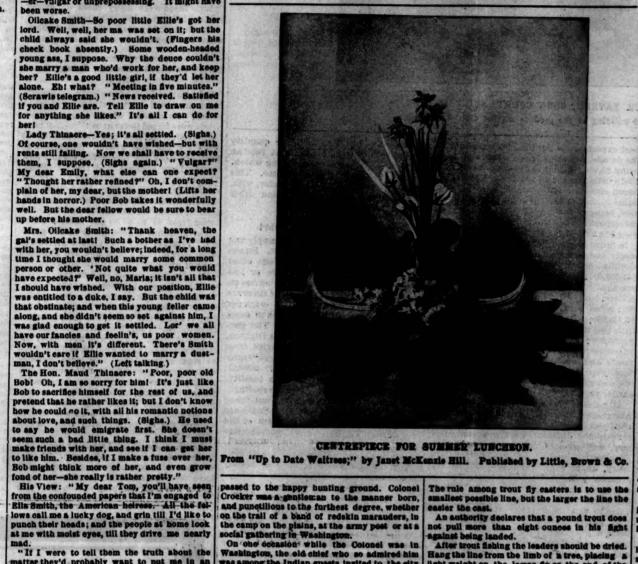
The cricket tumbled down with fright;
"Run for your life, my brothers!
Flyi fly!" he soudded out of sight;
And so did both the others.
—Carolyn Wells, in St. Measure



ENGLIST | BREAKFAST WARMER.



TABLE LAID FOR BREAKFAST.



ordered:

"Here 'em, squaw, take 'em away, squaw."
This strange proceeding took place precisely seven times. Not another word was passed between the chief and the Colonel. The tawdry of squaw waitrees was as one graves from stone; the silence of it all was only broken by the command, "Here 'em, squaw, take 'em away, squaw; here 'em, squaw, hring 'em back, squaw."—Youth's Companion.

Illuts to the Angler.

Drocker was genificant us the manner to the start of the control o

Of Course.

"Now, children," said the teacher, who is been sying a lesson on military fortifectual "can any of you tell me what a buttrees is?" "Please, ma'am," oried little Willie, "li's namy-gost."

notes and Queries.

One of the latest additions to the He I stance in the pearl. The true pearl in Ingers by the deposit of somewhat material in the shell of an eyel when can be encouraged by placify their tay particles of a glacy on a femalation. The eyetery we have write, and in thee finite product it, Furth which are made in the general particles of the general particles. The new includes with the contract without the first workshop, and the eyeter has with it. The ingredients are not be travial, but it is each that a recent

many tones may be matched up with good oncetions.

BURMARIES TRYDER.—"L": The
set States Navy possesses in the naval
Nine the only submarine tender which is
buggly adapted for the work laid out for
Her transformation from a naval tug to a
marine tender was easy carried into effect
or careful study had been given the subject
aval architects and naval constructors. The
a was fitted out for use as a tender to subfine vessels, and in addition has been prosel with a winch at special design and large
acity, with special appliances for readily
hilling on and holeting a submarine should
mans become disabled and be unable
files to the surface. Two complete divoction, with the sural appliances for
with the same have also been furled to the tender. The Nina has been
swided with arrangements for berthing and
saling and otherwise accommodating the
fours and crows of two or more submarine
seeds, She has every appliance for holating
produces on beard after recovery during torpeds
ing with the tug is tender. In addition
the above, a small machine shop has been
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sall repair work which may be found necesry from time to time in connection with
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absent Risch has been supplied with an
attra boas for use in torpedo firing practice, and
as been sted with an electric drive for
sall repair work which may be found necesry from time to time in connection with
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absent Risch has been supplied with an
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don' the state of the submarine facet. In addition
if it, tashioned after this manner, an

ished to the issader. The Rims has been provided with arrangements for berthing and measing and otherwise accommodating the officers and crows of two or more submaries vassels. She has every appliance for hoisting toppedoes on board after recovery during toppedoes on board storewooms for the use of submarines to which the tag is tender. In addition to the above, a small machine stop has been afted up on board with an ejectric drive for small repair work which may be found need-nary from time to time in connection with the submarine feet. In addition to all these departments the Rims has been supplied with an extranboat for use in toppedo afting practice, and has been fitted with such additional appliances as were considered advisable in view of the special work for which the Nina was designated by the Navy Department with head quarters at the Raval Toppedo Station.

MUMMIES AND TUBERCULOSIS.—18. E. "."
Egyptology viexue Health" is the title of a monograph reserved at the headquarters of the Tuberculosis in the last one hundred years found its causation in the disinterment and athemest involved at the recover the well-preserved ones—caused an epidemic of consumption among the workmen and scholars who first exhumed the cases. It is also defined the masses of old mind the provided and swirled through the manes of old and start as populars as ever, especially adaptive. This addition to a plain full aking printed lawns, embroidered mulls and tweked musulins. A pretty freek for a school after the maner, consisted of a plain full aking printed lawns, embroidered mulls advised the well asking the law they devin full asking the law to the device the station.

ARTIFICIAL ALDMEN.—C. N. T.: This interesting discovery is being discussed by the German press, which refers to the result of a recent investigation by Prof. Emil Fischer of Berlin. Referring to it, Consul Pike of Zittau writes: "It is contended that the principal nourishment required by the human body for its maintenance is albumen, according to the renowned professor of physiology, Pfeiffer, the source of all muscular strength. For this reason it has at all times been the endeavor of our learned men to obtain more knowledge of this important ingredient of our daily food. Up to now all such efforts have been in vain, but it was recognized that were it possible to make artificial albumen, a complete change in the present system of nourishing the human body would be brought about, and would render, the now so necessary meat foods to great extent indispensable. Prof. Emil Fischer, director of the leading chemical institution, the Berlin University, has gained the credit of having accomplished the first analysis of natural albumen. He has established the composition of the various ingredients, some of which he has succeeded in producing artificially. The substance thus obtained he has called 'polypeptide,' and it is said to possess a large number of the properties characteristic of natural albumen." ARTIFICIAL ALBUMEN.-G. N. T.: This

Gems of Thought.

....And there is a God; a boly will in action, however much the human will rocks to and tro; high over time and apace a sublime thought is woven, and though everything is in labor and change, an inimitable Spirit continues amidst all this change.—Schiller.

....If any one shall say unto thee that thou knowest nothing, and notwithstanding thou

co. As a matter of fact, every summer may very properly be termed a "white one," for, no matter how many new thats and shades apring up to challenge its prestige, white remains precumently the favorite for summer wear. It is cool-locking, and comfortable, and always, like black, one facis well draced, even in the simplest frock, so it be white. Indeed, it has so many advantages that a great many women are having all-white trousceases made ready for this summer's campaign; for, in spite of the myrinds of delicious new pastel shades in which all of the summer materials are to be found, this 1996 is bound to be the "white summer" per excellence. It must be remembered that "white" covers a wide range; that there are quite as many variations of white as of any of the primary colors, and it is as disastrous to make a wrong relection, to choose a "dead" white instead of an "old," or a "pearl," as cyster white, or a rece, as it is to make an ercaseous choice of reds or blues. From the infant in its swaddling clothes erowing among its laces, to dear grandmanns, with her



should be prepared for the common ailments and hurts. Wisest plan to have on hand the approved remedy, the one everybody knows and en-dorses,

Kendall's **Spavin Cure** evin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Cuts, ds, Seres, Sweeney, Galls, etc. No in the world

Cured All Allments.

Albany, N. Y. 77 Park Ave., March & 1908.

Dr. B. J. Eendell Co.,

Contissen ... — Piesse send me a copy of your

"Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." I

find your Lendell's Spayin Cure all right, I

am employed by W. E. Whitney & Co., of

am employed by with a cured all aliments in our

tables, Spayin, Curk, Ringbone and Hip

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to offer at private sale a fine lot of st

The Horse.

The Horses' Legs. In general shape we want our horses legs straight. In the wave of the front legs if we were to drop an imaginary plumb line from the front of the horse where the leg is attached to the body we would like to see that line pass down the centre of the arm, centre of the knee, centre of the capnon, centre of the fact.

non, centre of the ankle joint, and through the centre of the foot.

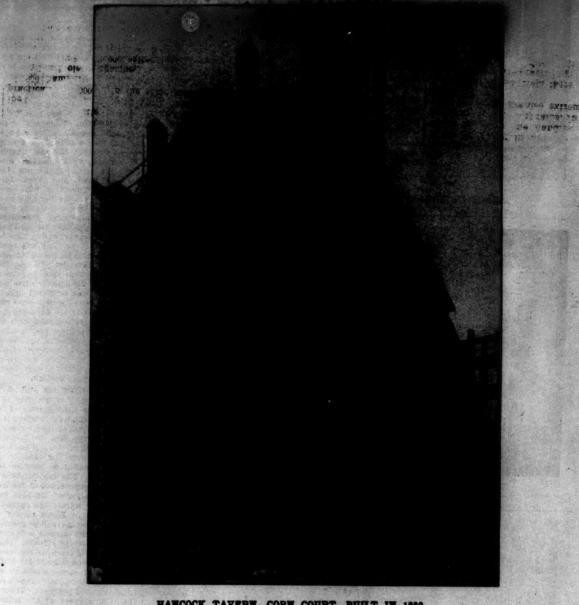
Passing around to the side, we would like to see this plumb line, starting from the centre of the shoulder, pass down the centre of the leg, knee and ankle joint, but would like enough length and slope to the pastern so the line would fall at the rear or heel of the foot. Passing behind the horse pastern so the line would fall at the rear or heel of the foot. Passing behind the horse and viewing the hind legs, we would like to see an imaginary plumb line pass down the centre of the hind quarter, through the centre of the gaskin, centre of the hock, centre of the cannon, centre of the pastern and centre of the foot, the same as in the front legs. Viewing this hind leg from the side and imaginary straight line should side, an imaginary straight line should pass from the rear point of the hip to the point of the hock and thence down the rear part of the leg.

We have, however, learned to observe our horses' feet and legs more minutely in this. In the first place we would like a different conformation of leg in a horse intended for speed than we would in a horse intended for draft purposes. In our lighter horses we should not care to have them show as much indication of great strength as in the draft horse, nor would we expect the heavy, strong leg of the draft horse to show much indication of speed. We have learned in the study of simple

chines that with levers we can lift different weights with a given power in just the proportion that the power arm is greater than the weight arm, but at a sacrifice of speed. We gain speed in just the propor-tion that the power arm is shorter than the weight arm and the power is lesser in the same proportion. Now we have in our horses' legs, so to speak, a set of levers; the tendons exerting the power and the resistance to the horse's body the weight to be overcome. In the case of the trotting or running horse, where we want speed without much regard for strength, we like to see a good length of cannon bone and not teo much width of joint, while in the draft horse we like short can-

in sight.

As receipts continue moderate the Boston market has a tone of firmness, with prices neither up nor down, but well maintained at last week's level. It looks, however, as if any present change would be in an advancing direction, as holders show a disposition to ask a little more than the going prices and hold to it with considerable resistance. Buyers, however, as yet refuse to pay more than 21 cents. Trade is a little dull under the circumstances, buyers and sellers being slightly apart in their yiews. The lewer grades as well as the best lots remain about as quoted last week. Dairy butter? It selling readily at quotations and strictly chelorlets are indemand. Various imitation butters hold steady at quotations. Box and print butter centimues to hold the usual wavenes.



HANCOCK TAVERN, CORN COURT, BUILT IN 1800. Historic old building in the produce market district of Boston.

Bistoric old building in the produce market district of Boston.

While in the draft horse we like short cannot age of width of hook joint from before back. We say a wide hook from before back indicates a strong puller, while the opposite denotes more speed and action. This, however, is theory, for while the opposite denotes more speed and action. This, however, is theory, for while the different atrusture of legs, as I have mentioned is indicative of strength or speed we cannot take a tape string and meanure between the different atrusture of legs, as I have mentioned is indicative of strength or speed we cannot take a tape string and meanure between the continued good speomiatric buying. But the different atrusture of legs, as I have mentioned is indicative of strength or speed we cannot take a tape string and meanure between the different atrusture of legs, as I have mentioned is indicative of strength or speed we cannot take a tape string and meanure between the strangth of the strangth o

Firm Tone of Butter Merket.

The butter market is behaving very well, with demand apparently increasing, and the price showing a tendency to go up at every opportunity, refusing to stay long at the lowest level. Besides the good demand it is thought that receipts are not so heavy as last year. Cold-storage people are feeling a little anxious about buying at prevailling prices, but the prospect of their being able to obtain butter lower is not encouraging, the price at Western and country markets being high. But whether the storage men buy or not, the demand seems sufficient to take care of the supplies in sight.

As receipts continue moderate the Boston market has a tone of firmness, with prices neither up nor down, but well maintained at last week's level, It looks, however, as if any present change would be in an ad-

cent, when compared with the figures for the corresponding months of 1896, a decade earlier.

This large increase occurs in all of the principal products, but is especially noticeable in lard, cleo oil, saited pork, fresh beef and fresh pork. The value of lard exportations in the ten months ending with April, 1896, was \$28,500,000; in the corresponding period ending with April, 1896, it was \$51,500,000, having thus searly doubled in ten years. Exports of fresh beef increased from a little less than \$15,000,000 in the ten months ending with April, 1895, the practically \$20,000,000 in the same months of 1906; hams, from \$9,500,000 to \$16,000,000; cleo oil and cleomargurine, from \$7,500,000

ontile. Packing stock has advanced and the oligating are light, ignore groups, and recovered the expense of keeping them to offering are light, ignore grown ones, in the control of the sales are at 14 to 15 cents for the gat is among harder on a fores than a would be to go five times as far if property driven. If you want to get the full angaington of your horses without injury use moderation at the beginning of every teak you impose upon them.

The searchy of good extracts horses is well illustrated by the facil finat a New York when the principal command it is well illustrated by the facil finat a New York with general demands of the sales are at 14 to 15 cents for the savenage are greated anything, out more scoled in the beginning of every teak you impose upon them.

The searchy of good extracts horses is well illustrated by the facil finat a New York with general demands to take thirty-ties corring hereative to the same thirty-ties corring hereative to the same to t ing from 53,500,000, pounds in 1901 to 68,500,000 pounds, in in 1905. In this, as in most of the other classes of musts imported, the United Kingdom was by far the largest purchaser, taking over \$4,000,000 worth in 1905, against a little less than \$1,500,000 sent to Japan and about omethird of a million's worth to South Africa.

Great Britain, it will be seen, is by far the largest purchaser of American meat products. Of the \$75,000,000 worth of bason, hum, fresh beef and enimed beef exported in 1906, the United Kingdom took \$86,000,000 worth, or practically ninety per cent. of the total; of the total exports of meats, valued at \$100,000,000, also took \$80,000,000 worth, while of the \$40,000,000 worth of cattle exported in the manayear she took \$83,750,000.

HOSTLE

The vegetable market holds up pretty well sonsidering that now is the time when supplies largely increase from regions a little to the South. The supply of native asparagus continues moderate and prices hold well. Most of the shipments are of small-sized stalks, but those which continue large bring \$2 or more per dozen. Native beets sell at 3 cents per bunch. Peas are becoming plenty and lower. Hothouse vegetables mostly quote a little lower this week. Cress, mint, etc., are plenty. Rhubarb holds at about one-half cent per pound, which is as low as producers care to bring it in. Most Southern string beans are of poor quality and range lower this week, but demand is good. Southern onlons are plenty with demand moderate and prices about the same is last week. Tomatoes are selling well and have been commanding good prices all the season. Hothouse tomatoes have also sold well, although a little lower this week. Turnips have been high for some time and the best rutabegas bring \$3 to \$2.50 per barrel.

New potatoes are plenty this week and supply continues to increase as the season moves northward. Old potatoes are less prominent on the market, but prices are fully maintained, with good Green Mountains from Maine bringing \$1 or more per bushel. Redipotatoes from Canada sell it 90 cents. Sweet potatoes are in light supply and limited demand, ranging frem 75 cents to \$1.50 per bushel.

Brollers More Plenty.

Grollers More Plenty.

The tendency in price of brollers continues slightly downward as the supply increases. Buyers are also more perticular as to the weight, refusing to take the size which passed a few weeks ago. Squab sized brollers continue to sell readily around 30 to 60 cents per pair. The range of mearby brollers from the South Shore and chewhere is from 22 to 30 cents per pound, two pounds per bird being the accepted weight. The price of ducks holds quite steady around 14 cents. Live poultry is in fair supply, especially spring chickens, which range from 20 to 22 cents. Fowis are still a little searce and bringing fully 13 cents.

et, in many States, the one hundred per meant rains. In the

llay Outlook Good in Most Se

stance of numerous communications from New York and northern New England. A few report crops looking only fair, but say with plenty of rain (which has arrived since report) the crop will be good. Some say there is considerable old has on hand. From the Middle States correspondents generally say the hay crop is bushward and likely to be light on account of drought, but say there will be plenty of hay if rain comes. This is the gist of peports from Indians, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas and Illinois. Pennsylvanis correspondents have a come. analyvania correspondents agree some at with those of the Central States in splaining of drought, but meetly report in outlook. Some Michigan corresponds disagree with the Government report, splaining of a poor, backward outlook, ers say that the crop, though backward,

Prices in the leading markets are holding Prices in the leading markets are holding up well, with \$30 the top figure in Boston and \$19 in the large markets of the Middle States, and Southern markets ranging from \$15.60 to \$30 for best quality. The average of prices is about the same as those recorded last week, the changes being mostly very alight and in a downward direction.

Canadian reports speak of the hay crop as backward, but likely to be a good crop with rain the last half of June. It is said that on the aleast a proportion of the old grop with the said area proportion of the old group.

with rain the last haif of June. It is said that quite a large proportion of the old crop remains in Ontario and Quebec, as high as one-third the crop in some sections. In Ontario there were many cases of winter killing of clover in low lying spots.

The English hay crop is suffering somewhat from lack of rain and too low a temporarium.

Old potatoes have been plenty, shipments being attracted by the stimulus of good prices. On account of the larger supply prices were forced lower at one time, but have been recovering, and now hold around 90 cents for the best grades. Shipments of Southern stock are increasing, coming now largely from Georgia and the Carolinas. These new potatoes are of good quality but small size, owing to the dry weather in those sections. The potatoes also come ungraded, which injures the price. But they bring from \$4 to \$4.50 per barrel, which ought to afford a good profit to the growers. Virginia potatoes should arrive the latter part of this month and are expected to be of average quantity and good quality. Reports from Maine confirm the impression that the potato acreage was increased. With a favorable season the crop ought to be the largest on record. As the Southern crop is somewhat short, the early potatoes from the North ought to start on the market at a good price. Those who have early potatoes will take the safe course to dig and sell as soon as possible. The large acreage everywhere may result in a big supply and lower prices as soon as the main crop reaches the market. From all sections there is com-Prices.

elved a great deal of which foreign potared in the market the present June report, which states the imports at the June report, which states the imports at the last year, and the bushels last year, and the last year, and the last year, and the last year. ed by the figures in the

Shale the year before. Germany last the had the largest crop, except one, in its listory, and Russia also had an enormous too. The surplus from these and other European countries flooded our markets and prevented the high prices which should have prevailed last winter, owing to the plendid home demand.

The New Hampshire Grange,

The New Hampshire Grange.

Cheshire County Pomona met with Trojan Grange of Troy. June 13, with most of the officers and a large audience present. Mrs. L. Estelle Buckwold of Troy conducted a discussion on "The Most Profitable Branch of Farming." participated in by W. A. Pattridge of aboncod, W. C. Belding of Swanzey, D. M. Spaulding of Keene, and others. The programme of the afternoon was opened with a plane sole by Mrs. Grace E. Timn of Keene. There was at address of welcome by John H. Congdon, resister of Trojan Grange, and a response by Mr. Belding. After a vocal sole by O. S. Mason of Swanzey, Mrs. S. J. W. Carpenter of the same town presented an essay on "Grange Parks," and then there were fifteen quotations from the Bible relating to learning. The comparison of the business fitness of the present high school mediates with those of twenty years ago, was a subject for a discussion, which was opened by Dr. S. H. McCollister of Mariboro, and continued by Mossers. Guild of Walpole, Fuller of mariboro. Drake of Manchester, and Sangdine. inued by Messrs. Guild of Walpole, Fuller of Marchester, and Spaulding of Keene. Ada H. Mason, Marlboro, gave a rocal solo, and the public session tote of thanks to Trojan Grange.

Rhode Island Farm News. The State Board of Agriculture held its annual meeting in the State House last week. The following officers were elected for the year: Executive Committee, Obadiah Brown, William Williams and I. L. Sherman of South Portsmouth; State Veterinarian, John S. Pollard of Providence; Cattle Commissioners, William Williams for Bristol County, John E. Whipple Providence; Cattle Commissioners, Williams for Bristol County, John E. Whipple for Kent County, George E. Sisson for Newport County, Henry S. Turner for Providence County, and Tristmas D. Babcock and Philip A. Money for Washington County; Nursery Inspector, A. E. Stone of Kingston; Secretary, John J. Dunn; Veterinarians, J. G. Richardson, L. T. Dunn and J. T. Cunningham of Providence; James M. Armstrong, East Providence; Charles T. Frey, Riverpoint; Thomas E. Robinson, Westerly; John J. Giblin, Pawtucket; H. R. Conklin, Warren; U. S. Richards, Woonsocket. The board took a preliminary action toward securing a better dog law for the State.

Fifteen men are now engaged in fighting the gypsy moth in the city of Providence and the suburbs under the State appropriation which was made last spring. Fifty thousand trees are under treatment, and it is hoped to carry the work on with greater effectiveness in the fall, and a larger number of men will be put at work then, it is expected.

Commencement at Rhode Island College was a big event last week. The school had during the past year 131 pupils, and the term was looked upon as very successful. The new president, Mr. Edwards, was present at the Commencement exercises, and made short addresses at two of the gatherings. He told the students and those gathered that his mission was to make the Early Potatoes Should Bring Good

ment exercises, and made short addresses at two of the gatherings. He told the students and those gathered that his mission was to make the school as effective as possible along the lines upon which it had been running, and also to use as much as possible of the good features of the old-fashioned college, along with his ideas of the agricultural college, in making a practical education.

W. E. STONE. -- Prof. J. Willard Bolte of the experiment

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everywhere may result in a big supply and lower prices as soon as the main crop reaches the market. From all sections there is complaint of more potato bugs than usual. These attack the young plants as soon as up and are controlled with considerable difficulty.

Southern potato growers have been making considerable money this year. The dry weather cut down the yield, but good prices have been obtained all through the season. Texas was a big shipping section this year



Don't make the mistake of putting off your purchase of a Gream Separator until fail or another spring season. There was never a better time to make so good an investment than right new. There are half a don't very strong reasons for it. The use of the Gream Separator is doubly profitable during the hot months. The bulk of milk is greatest. The drudgery of the dairy work is greatest. The need of ice and cold water is greatest. The value of the sweet akimmilk is greatest. The waste of butter fat by any setting system is greatest. Every other system than the separator is at its worst. Hence again we say that there never was a better time to make the purchase of a separator than right now. Butter prices are extremely good, and a machine will half pay for itself by antumn. As between separators—the DE LAVAL is as much superior to other machines as they are to setting systems. As to terms—you may either pay each or so easily that the machine will actually pay for itself. A new catalogue is to be had for the ask! ing—send for it today.

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es Spavin Cure.

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